

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Foxcote, Shipston-on-Stour, the wife of Philip J. Canning Howard, of a daughter.

On the 7th ult., at Georgetown, Demerara, the wife of Captain J. E. Caulfield, 2nd W.I. Regiment, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 40, Portman-square, the Lady Lucy Hick Beach, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at The Node, Welwyn, Herts, Lady Piers, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at Springfield Dukes, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Strutt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Boxley, by the Rev. Thomas Moore, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Crawford, M.A., Senior Curate of St. Mary's, Leicester, brother of the bridegroom and cousin of the bride, Frank Fairbairn Crawford, Royal Artillery, to Marianne Ada, only daughter of the late John Robinson, Esq., Appleby, Westmorland, and step-daughter of the Hon. James M. Gibb, The Hermitage, Vere, Jamaica.

On the 10th inst., at Arnside, Westmorland, by the Rev. R. G. Collingwood, M.A., Vicar of Irton and Drigg, assisted by the Rev. W. K. Stevens, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Henry Calthrop Holloway-Calthrop, eldest son of James Holloway, Esq., and grandson and heir of the late John Calthrop, Esq., of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, to Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of David Ralston, Esq., of Arnside, and late of Bothwell, N.B.

On the 28th ult., at Kustendje, Roumania, by the Local Government Authorities, A. Irwin Bolton, M.B., A.B., T.C.D., L.R.C.S.I., Medical Officer to Danube and Black Sea Railway Company, late Surgeon, R.N., late Turkish District Medical Officer, son of the late Rev. Lydon H. Bolton, M.A., of the county of Meath, Ireland, to Teresina, daughter of the late Signor Francesco Corner, Castelnovo, Dalmatia.

DEATHS.

On April 30, at Penang, Straits Settlements, Florence Amelia Hewett, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Douglas Hewett, of H.M.'s Indian Navy, aged 19 years and 8 months. [Correction of announcement which appeared July 5, 1879.]

On the 5th inst., at Chexbres, Switzerland, John Gooddy, Esq., of Carrara, Italy, aged 50 years.

On the 6th inst., at Constantinople (Prince's Islands), after a very short illness, aged 12 years, Charlton Whittall Harvey, the only and dearly-beloved son of Mrs. Kingston Harvey.

On the 13th inst., at Brighton, Anne Caroline Davison, of 3, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, widow of the late Joseph Davison, Esq., county of Durham, aged 70.

On the 14th inst., at Howick, Countess Grey, in her 77th year.

On the 11th inst., at Lifford, Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart., in the 91st year of his age.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 27.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.
Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Gibbs; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. William Yates, Chaplain at Arley, Northwich.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of New Hampshire, U.S.A.; 7 p.m., Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Minor Canon of St. Paul's.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. B. F. Smith.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.
Moon's first quarter, 9.19 p.m.
Abdul-Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, born, 1842.
National Training School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
Library Association of the United Kingdom, second annual meeting, Manchester (three days).
Society of Engineers: Visit to Messrs. Bateman's Works, Greenwich, 12.30 p.m.
Tewkesbury Abbey: Beginning of Musical Festival (eight days).
Sermons by the Bishops of Gloucester, Oxford, Ely, and Derry, &c.
Races: Newmarket Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.
Society for the Development of the Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Lawson on Geography).
Mr. A. Forbes's Lecture on the Zulu War, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
East of England Great Horse Show, Yarmouth (two days).
Athletic Sports: Axminster.
Royal Toxophilite Society: Bye day (West Berks Handicap).

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.
Royal Toxophilite Society: Extra target (Mr. Everett's prize day).
Alnwick Dog Show.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.
Oswestry Dog and Poultry Show.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.
Royal Academy of Music: annual address by the Principal, Macfarren, 3.
Twickenham Rowing Club Regatta.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 19' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Sept. 7	29.562	57.5	56.6	97	1-10	66.0	50.5	E. S. SW.	253 0.015
8	29.604	57.0	48.5	75	6	64.9	48.6	SW. S. SSW.	299 0.030
9	29.581	55.9	49.2	77	8	62.8	53.0	SSW. SW. W.	402 0.100
10	29.978	54.5	45.1	72	6	62.8	47.6	W. WNW. SW.	180 0.000
11	29.906	57.1	50.5	80	9	62.8	50.9	NW. SW.	256 0.000
12	29.645	58.4	55.7	91	10	62.8	57.0	SSW.	374 0.130
13	29.678	58.0	54.5	89	7	67.2	53.6	W. SSW. S.	80 0.305

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.562 29.604 29.581 29.978 29.906 29.645 29.678
Temperature of Air .. 57.5 57.0 55.9 54.5 57.1 58.4 58.0
Temperature of Evaporation .. 56.6 48.5 49.2 45.1 50.5 55.7 54.5
Direction of Wind .. 1-10 6 8 6 9 9 10 7

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 54	6 16	6 40	7 16	7 42	8 10	8 47

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION" ("CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 8. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-Fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by Celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d.
The Yearly Sale average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Superintendent of the Gallery.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Henry Irving begs to inform the Public that this Theatre will open To-Night (Saturday), when for a few nights, prior to the production of *THE IRON CHEST*, will be presented *THE BELLS* (Mathias, Mr. Irving); preceded by *DAISY'S ESCAPE*, and conclude with *THE BOARDING SCHOOL*. Messrs. Barnes, C. Cooper, J. Carter, F. Cooper, S. Johnson, Tyars, Pliner, Elwood, Andrews, &c.; Mesdames F. Terry, M. Holmes, Murray, Harwood, Ewell, Pouncefort. On Saturday next, the 27th, *THE IRON CHEST* will be produced—Sir Edward Mortimer (first time), Mr. Irving. Box-Office open from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Hurst.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LAMHAM-PLACE.—The AUTUMN SEASON will commence on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29. Full particulars will be duly announced.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
SEASON at the
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ENTIRELY FRESH PROGRAMME.
First appearance of Mr. ERNEST LINDEN.
First appearance of Mr. ALBERT OHAUS.
Reappearance of Mr. CHARLES SUTTON.
The following NEW SONGS will be sung for the first time this week:—
Darling Nora. Only one sweet word, my darling.
Dark-eyed Violets. The Toast of the Night.
Speak, only speak. The Flight of the Birds.
Home once more. The German Band.
Oit, in my dreams. I'm Happy as a King.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Pantoules, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

The appearance of slight clouds above the political horizon has been followed, as might have been expected, by a prevalent feeling of suspense in the public mind, which, whether destined to be transient or of some considerable duration, has had the immediate effect of extinguishing the very few sparks of commercial revival which had begun to show themselves. The Cabul Massacre is, in every aspect in which it can be viewed, a most calamitous event. Further tidings from Afghanistan do not diminish its importance. The conduct of the Ameer Yakoub Khan with whom the Treaty of Gundamak was concluded, whether dictated by weakness or prompted by illwill, tends rather to foment than to stifle the suspicion that his further co-operation with us cannot be relied upon. The mutiny of the Afghan regiments, which culminated in a murderous attack upon the British Residency, does not, on a closer acquaintance with the details, take the form of a merely local and isolated disturbance. The contagion of rebellion, or perhaps we may more correctly say of armed opposition to the domination of British influence in the direction of Afghan policy, is extending beyond the walls of the capital, and the mutineers have already advanced to Jellalabad. Some of the Hill Tribes, it is true, have announced their determination to abide faithfully by the stipulations of the Treaty recently concluded. But the inevitable difficulties to which the assault upon the British Mission has given rise cannot but very seriously embarrass the movements of the Indian Government, and, in sympathy with it, the position of the Government at home.

The first step (about which there is no great difference of opinion) is an immediate advance of Indian forces upon Cabul. The obstacles calculated to impede it will, in all probability, be triumphantly battled with. The city will, no doubt, be occupied by our troops and effectual measures be taken to exact some adequate penalty for the offence which has been committed. It is not to be concealed, however, that this is the easiest part of the task devolving upon us. The question will then present itself whether we will, or can, hold fast to the policy embodied in the Treaty of Gundamak. Are we to persist in the maintenance of a British Resident at Cabul? Can he be of the slightest service to the Indian Government unless he is able to fulfil the duties of his office with the acquiescence, if not with the cheerful consent, of the Afghan people? Must he not be effectually protected from such surprises as that which issued in the death of our late Envoy; and is it possible that, being guaranteed his position by external force, he would yet command opportunities of becoming possessed of the details of policy over which he will be appointed to watch? Besides, it is not by any means to be taken for granted that the occupation of Cabul, to which the safety of a Resident British Agent in that city would oblige us, would not expand into the occupation and annexation of the entire country.

And this, just now, is, perhaps, the most embarrassing problem which the Government will be driven to solve. They have repudiated, and no doubt with the utmost sincerity, the policy of annexation. They will not be driven into it if they can possibly avoid it. The responsibility which it will involve is heavier than they are disposed to assume. To some extent, doubtless, it will render the Government of India less secure than it has been. In two respects would this be the case. It would impose a fresh burden on Indian resources, and it would push our frontier much nearer to Russia—so near, indeed, that no very distant collision might be reasonably anticipated. But there is already a party being formed at home whose demand for annexation, coupled with the circumstances of the case, may render it impossible, or all but impossible, for the Government to maintain its determination, however fixed. All this brings under cognisance an outlook as indefinite as it is gloomy in its character, and the waste of British resources upon a Central Asian War points to a not very remote decadence of Imperial stability.

There is suspense in Africa as well as in Asia. Every one takes it for granted, and reasonably takes it for granted, that the Zulu War is practically at an end. But,

supposing Cetewayo captured and formally deposed from his Sovereignty, and assuming that the Government substituted by Sir Garnet Wolseley for that of the King to be accepted and adopted by his principal chiefs, there remain several other knotty questions to be solved affecting other portions of her Majesty's South African Dominions. No one can foresee what will come out of the unrest of the fierce and warlike tribes in the neighbourhood of the Transvaal. From the Boers themselves we may meet with unexpected troubles, and, perhaps, deep draughts upon Imperial resources. In fact, a spirit is abroad which it will require special wisdom, not to say special forbearance, to soothe once more to rest. The future cannot be distinctly foreseen. Hence, confidence, which is the soul of business, is withheld, or, if temporarily extended, is but too quickly withdrawn. Nature seems to conspire with political events to add to our discouragement. The sunshine of a day or two is almost invariably succeeded by blighting storms. Nothing prospers. All trades are dull, or even worse than dull. Distress hangs out its signals in most parts of the country; nor are we surprised that numbers of people augur the very worst from the threatening symptoms that show themselves amongst us. For ourselves, although we must confess that facts present just now a dismal appearance, we see no sufficient reason for deducing from them such dismal inferences. The country is passing through a very troubled experience, no doubt—perhaps it has not yet seen its darkest day. But we are very far from convinced that brighter times are not in store for us. Great Britain, we may depend upon it, has in reserve an incalculable volume of life and energy which four or five years of sore trial and misfortune cannot have exhausted. The "better days" which have already dawned upon other countries will, in due season, reach us also, and perhaps, in looking back upon the past, we may detect from our vantage ground a "needs-be" for what we are now suffering.

THE COURT.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Oathie. Mr. Campbell dined with her Majesty. Princes Christian, Victor, and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen on the previous day, when they left for the south. On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Linn of Dee and the Linn of Quoich. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Clarke dined with the Queen. Colonel Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., who had been the guests of her Majesty for several days, left Balmoral on Saturday last; and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, who had been Minister in attendance upon the Queen, also left the castle. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has driven out daily, and has visited Invercauld and other localities. The Duke of Connaught has had good sport deerstalking; and the Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Beatrice, has taken frequent rides.

Prince Leopold landed at Aberdeen on Saturday last from a cruise on board her Majesty's ship *Lively*, and arrived at Balmoral in the afternoon, attended by Captain Waller and Mr. Royle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, participated in celebrating the sixty-second birthday of the Queen of Denmark on the 7th inst. A Drawing-room was held in honour of the auspicious occasion at Bernsdorf Castle. The Royal dinner party included only the members of the Royal family, with their respective suites; and in the evening a small reception was held at the castle. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales took leave of the Princess and the King and Queen of Denmark on the 10th inst., upon their return to England, preparatory to embarking upon their tour of circumnavigation of the globe and visits to our chief colonial possessions. Their Royal Highnesses embarked from Bellevue, Copenhagen, on board the Royal yacht *Slesvig*. The Diplomatic Corps and Court officials, with many of the nobility, were present. The Princess, with her daughters, was accompanied by the King and Queen, and the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Grand Duchess Xenia, and the Czarevitch and the Czarevna with their two sons, and Prince Wilhelm and Prince Hans of Glücksburg. After an affecting leave-taking the young Princes of Wales waved their last good-by from the bridge of the *Slesvig*, which steamed away for Lübeck. Their Royal Highnesses arrived yesterday week at Marlborough House, where they joined the Prince of Wales. The Prince, accompanied by Princess Frederica of Hanover and Princes Albert Victor and George, went to the promenade concerts, Covent Garden Theatre, on Saturday last; and on Monday his Royal Highness, with his sons, witnessed the performance of "Madame Favart" at the Strand Theatre. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, has also visited the Princess's Theatre. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, arrived at Portsmouth, and were the guests of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, at Government House. His Royal Highness inspected the *Bacchante* corvette, aboard which his sons have been entered.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town from Howell Grange, Lord Windsor's seat in Worcestershire. Madame Thiers has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris, on a visit to his Excellency Admiral Pothuau. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. Herbert and Miss Gladstone, has left town for the Continent.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. Adelaide Fanny Hood, third daughter of Viscount Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, Somersetshire, to Commander Herbert F. Gye, R.N., took place on Tuesday. The bride wore a dress of ivory-coloured satin, with Brussels point-lace flounces; and the veil was of old Brussels point. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Rosa Hood, Miss Gye, the Hon. Georgina Windsor Clive, Lady Margaret Seymour, Miss Mary and Miss Sibyl Hood. They were attired in dresses of cream-coloured cashmere, trimmed with Breton lace of the same shade, and with bonnets to match, and they also each wore a pearl-and-gold brooch, the gift of Commander Gye. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Gowing, assisted

by the Rev. D. H. Spencer (Vicar of Wincham) and the Rev. T. Shaw. Breakfast was served at the residence of Viscount Bridport, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Devonshire. Among the bridal presents were an Indian shawl, the gift of the Queen, a silver salver, given by the tenants on Viscount Bridport's estate, and a silver breakfast set, given by seventy-five members of the household.

The O'Connor Don, M.P. for Roscommon, was married on Tuesday at Kingstown, in the county of Dublin, to Miss O'Farrell, daughter of Mr. J. O'Farrell. The newly-married couple left shortly after the ceremony for England.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Henry Turner, Postmaster-General of Madras, and Frances, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. H. P. Gore Langton, M.P., and Lady Anna Gore Langton; and between Mr. Christopher W. Wilson, of High Park, Kendal, eldest son of Mr. William Wilson, of Rigmaden Park, and Miss Edith Farquhar, youngest daughter of Lady Townsend Farquhar and the late Sir Walter Minto Townsend Farquhar, Bart., M.P. for Hertford.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A show of fruit and autumn flowers was held on Tuesday at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, when several new and rare plants were exhibited. The display of fruit was very limited.

A memorial tablet to the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, erected in the East London Synagogue, was on Tuesday unveiled by his eldest son, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., and a choral service was held, at which the Rev. Professor Marks presided, and the Rev. Dr. Adler gave an address.

Mr. J. L. Haddan, M.I.C.E., gave a lecture last Tuesday at the United Service Institution on "Military Tramways," advocating for use in Afghanistan the construction of a tramway composed of a single rail supported upon posts, the load to be carried being slung pannier fashion.

The annual meeting of the governors of St. John's Hospital, Leicester-square, was held on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Mr. W. N. Massey, M.P., in the chair. The report, which was agreed to, stated that the hospital had made considerable progress during the past three years.

The stud of 129 horses, the property of Mr. Carleton V. Blyth, who has horsed the Oxford and Cambridge coaches during the past season, was sold by auction at Tattersall's on Monday. Many of the fast roadsters and horses of good blood realised "three figures," and the entire stud produced good average prices.

The Charterhouse School of Science and Art (the largest in the United Kingdom), of which the Rev. J. Rodgers, M.A., is president, will recommence its work the 27th inst. Several well-known lecturers have been added to the teaching staff. A chemical laboratory is now available for the use of students. Classes in Latin, Greek, French, and German will be open to students during the session.

On Tuesday the distillery of Messrs. J. Currie, at Bromley-by-Bow, was destroyed by fire. Soon after twelve o'clock smoke was observed issuing from the mill, and an alarm was given immediately. In spite of every effort, the fire spread throughout the whole of the premises, and in five hours the buildings were a ruin. Fifteen engines were present, and Captain Shaw personally directed the efforts of his men. Damage to the extent of £200,000 was done, little being saved but the books and two stills.

A meeting of the parents of children attending the United Westminster Schools was held on Tuesday night to consider the position of Mr. Goffin, the head master, as affected by the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons. The tone of the meeting was favourable to Mr. Goffin, and resolutions were passed expressing confidence in his character and integrity, and affirming that the parents of the boys refused to come to any decision on the case until he had had an open trial, with every opportunity of defending himself.

More than a year ago Sir Edmund Henderson and Captain Harris sanctioned the formation of ambulance classes among the metropolitan police by the St. John Ambulance Association, and similar classes have lately been formed in the City police force by permission of Colonel Fraser and Major Bowman. Last week a meeting was held at the Snow-hill police-station, and Sir Edward Perrott presented certificates on behalf of the Duke of Manchester and the chapter of the Order of St. John to the successful candidates at the recent examination.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market and on board boats lying off there the large quantity of 60 tons 12 cwt of fish as unfit for human food. Of this 55 tons 15 cwt were brought by land and 4 tons 16 cwt by water. The fish numbered 53,687, and included 14 bream, 16 brill, 67 coalfish, 682 cod, 33 crabs, 2 conger eels, 200 dabs, 36 dories, 400 flounders, 1120 gurnets, 9440 haddocks, 60 hake, 5225 herrings, 174 ling, 2426 lobsters, 866 mullets, 1860 plaice, 1 salmon, 12,110 smelts, 340 soles, 510 thornbacks, 50 trout, 25 turbot, and 17,030 whiting; and, in addition, there were seized 12 bags of oysters, 181 bushels of mussels, 6 of cockles, 457 of periwinkles, and 119 of whelks, 1778 gallons of shrimps, 172 quarts of whitebait, 1715 lb. of eels, and 1 kit of pickled salmon.

Last week 2394 births and 1262 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 18, whereas the deaths were 104 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 33 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 134 from diarrhoea. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29.58 in.; the lowest reading was 29.37 in. on Tuesday morning, and the highest 29.90 in. on Wednesday evening. The mean temperature of the air was 57.6 deg., being 0.8 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 21.8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 90.4 hours.

POLITICAL.

Since the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at Exeter on the Cabul Disaster no Minister has found occasion to say anything fresh regarding the massacre of our Envoy and his suite. Mr. W. H. Smith on Saturday last congratulated Henley-on-Thames upon the opening of new National Schools for the favourite riverside town; and the First Lord of the Admiralty delivered himself with his habitual thoughtfulness and sound common sense in enforcing the necessity of the State seeing that all children had facilities for acquiring a useful elementary education, though acknowledging the great good effected by voluntary action such as led to the erection of the schools that day inaugurated. The opportunity was not deemed fit to answer Mr. Grant Duff's sacrilegious denunciation of the Marquis of Salisbury as responsible for the Cabul misfortune. Nor could the Elgin philippic of Mr. Grant Duff well have been replied to by

Sir Stafford Northcote on Tuesday, for the right hon. Baronet was then so far practically engaged in the reopening of the parish church of Iddesleigh, in North Devon, that he read the first lesson at the religious service, and confined himself at the indispensable lunch that followed to proposing very briefly "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," and to gracefully complimenting the absent Bishop of Exeter. We furthermore hear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is next month to visit Dublin, with the view of rearranging some of the Irish Government offices.

The Marquis of Hartington, meantime, opens fire on the Government at the close of the week at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the programme of his Lordship's visit thereto comprising the opening of new schools and a Junior Liberal Club, the presentation of addresses in the Townhall, and speechmaking before a popular meeting in the Tyne Theatre. Sir William Harcourt visits Liverpool early in October, to be entertained by the Liberals of that city, and not improbably to swell the chorus of censure which is gathering round the heads of Ministers.

The Earl of Beaconsfield all this while appears to be acting with respect to Opposition speeches on the principle which Napoleon adopted in regard to his letters—i.e., by leaving them unanswered to let them answer themselves.

Mr. Gladstone, even on the eve of his departure for his Continental holiday, could not bring himself to observe equal reticence. Writing from Harley-street on Saturday to a Dudley correspondent, the right hon. gentleman fired a preliminary shot against the Government—

With its dishonouring and destructive policy, of which we have had the latest, but, I fear, not the final, fruit in this horrible massacre at Cabul.

Ireland provides statesmen with matter for grave consideration in a series of large "tenant-right" meetings, one of which, at Mallow, last Sunday, was addressed by Sir Joseph M'Kenna and other M.P.'s, and passed resolutions calling the attention of the Government to the distressed condition of the country, and suggesting the institution of State relief and a general reduction of rent.

The election for Nairn and Morayshire, of more than local interest in the present juncture, took place on Wednesday, Brodie of Brodie being the Conservative, and Sir George Macpherson Grant the Liberal candidate; but the issue of the contest had not reached us when we went to press.

"THE WHIP HAND."

The picture by Mr. G. A. Storey, A.R.A., an Engraving of which adorns our front page, was noticed in one of the annual Exhibitions of the Royal Academy. It is a pleasing subject of an animated character; for, not to speak of the poet's beautiful fancy (read Spenser's "Faerie Queene") of gentle Una accompanied by her mighty lion with equal gentleness as by her "milk-white lamb," one is touched with admiring sympathy at the sight of a naturally fierce brute creature thus owning the sway of excellent womanhood: Beauty leading the Beast a willing captive, and teaching him the mild manners of social and domestic life. This is an allegory of humane civilisation, the true moral lesson of which, in every age of the world's progress, needs to be constantly repeated by our didactic artists and poets, that it may be laid to heart and faithfully put in practice through all our dealings with men of savage condition, whereby, as Shakespeare says,

Your gentleness shall force,
More than your force move me to gentleness.

The girl's bright face, glowing with health and good spirits, assures us that she has nerve sufficient for an office more really difficult and formidable than managing this obedient canine pet, who would die before he would permit her to be harmed by foes of any species, and who delights in every caressing word or touch of his young mistress above the gratification of his natural instincts. She is, nevertheless, a little anxious to restrain the excitable disposition of her eager friend in the presence of a flock of sheep, or a grazing bullock, which they have to pass in the meadow, or perhaps one of the deer she has seen afar in the park; and this is why she has secured him by twisting the lash of her pretty riding-whip (with its handle made of a fawn's foot) through the great dog's collar, and holding it with a determined grasp. She has, in fact, converted the whip into a sort of bridle or halter, which serves perfectly well to convince the gallant hound of her intention not to let him run into any kind of mischief. The whip is not likely to be used or needed in a more severe punitive admonition by a hand so kind as hers.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM JENKINS.

One of the four Englishmen whose lives have been taken by the outbreak of ferocious violence among the Afghan soldiery at Cabul, on the 3rd inst., is Mr. William Jenkins, of the Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Envoy. He was a son of Mr. Jenkins, Inspector of Works at Aberdeen, and was just thirty years of age, as he was born, in Aberdeen, on Aug. 23, 1849. After receiving the ordinary education, he was engaged on the teaching staff of the Free East Church School, now the St. Andrew's-street Public School. He then went through the Arts curriculum at Aberdeen University, and distinguished himself in the various classes, carrying off a large number of prizes. After obtaining the degree of M.A. he entered for the Indian Civil Service examinations, and passed these with high honours, his name being fourth on the list for that year. He went out to India about eight years ago, and was stationed, as Assistant-Commissioner, in various places in Cashmere and the Punjab, where his legal and linguistic abilities secured for him a high position in the service. He gained numerous honours for his knowledge of Indian Jurisprudence, political economy, and geography, and recently he was awarded a prize of about £200 for excellence in the Persian language. His merits as an administrator had not been unrecognised by those in authority. He was appointed to an important post in the first Embassy to Afghanistan under Sir Lewis Pelly, and recently, on the conclusion of peace, he was appointed Secretary to the Envoy and First Political Assistant, and was thus next in rank to Major Cavagnari. The latest news was received from him about a fortnight ago, and in this letter he spoke hopefully of his position and prospects, and mentioned that he had been decorated with the order of the Companion of the Indian Empire. It may be mentioned that Mr. Jenkins was intrusted with the conveyance of the Treaty of Peace for ratification by the Viceroy at Simla, after it had been signed by the Ameer, and it was in respect of this service that the above decoration was conferred. Mr. Jenkins was held in high esteem, not less for his scholarly ability than for his general kindly nature. It is needless to add that the news of his tragic fate has come with terrible effect on his father and the other members of his family, all the more so as they had been looking forward to his early return home on furlough. His acceptance of the honourable and distinguished post at which he has now fallen prevented his immediate return to this country.

The portrait of Mr. Jenkins is from a photograph by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, of India.

CABUL AND THE BALA HISSAR.

The city of Cabul, which is the capital of Afghanistan under the Ameer of the ruling dynasty, is situated on the banks of the Cabul river, in an elevated plain 6300 ft. above the sea-level, enclosed by high rocky hills on the south and west sides. It has about 60,000 inhabitants, and a considerable trade. The principal articles of commerce are fruit and merchandise from India. An active trade is also carried on with Bokhara and with Candahar. There are separate bazaars for each trade, and there was a great bazaar, called "Chouchut" or "Char Chouk," for the whole city. This was a kind of arcade, about 200 yards long and ten yards across. It was blown up by Pollock's order in 1842, but Dost Mahomed took steps for repairing the damage that was then done. The present edifice is said to have no claim to architectural beauty. One of the most remarkable sights is the public cooking-shops, which are very numerous, as few people cook at home. The "kabobs" or cooked meats of Cabul, are famed far and wide. To these must be added a list of delicacies in the shape of fruits, sweets, and cooling drinks, that have earned for Cabul an imperishable name as a place where good quarters and good living can be obtained at a very moderate cost. The gardens of Cabul are well known for their beauty, those in particular called the Gardens of the King Timour and that round the tomb of the Emperor Baber. The latter is the favourite promenade of the townspeople. Burnes and other travellers have discoursed of the beautiful view of the city that is to be obtained from the towers and hills round. Those who have approached it from Jellalabad have told us of the favourable impression it has made upon them after traversing the barren and rugged country of the Khoord Cabul and Jugduluk passes. Cabul improves, also, on acquaintance; for, except in the wet weather, it is a clean town, and the air is at all times salubrious.

The Bala Hissar is a fortified inclosure, comprising nearly a fourth of the whole area of the city of Cabul, and surrounded by a wall which follows every rise and fall of the rocky slopes on which the palace-citadel stands. "Not that the Bala Hissar deserves either name," says a late writer, "for either as palace or citadel it is contemptible, being, in fact, a huge congregation of huts, interspersed with shabby gardens and diversified by a crumbling mosque—the Royal Mosque—and the half dilapidated buildings known as the Harem Serai and Palace and old Embassy. Turning at the highest point to look down upon the town which the Bala Hissar undoubtedly commands, but which in a riot as invariably falls into the hands of the populace, Cabul lies spread out, a monotonous level of flat mud roofs, broken at very infrequent intervals by the variety of a paltry mosque or double-storied house."

The Bala Hissar is divided into two portions. The inner citadel is small, and could only hold a limited number of men. It is probably here that Yakob Khan has taken refuge. The main portion of the fortress is large and commodious, and could hold 5000 men. Despite, however, its imposing appearance and its elevation, 150 feet above the town, the Bala Hissar is in too dilapidated a state to be held for any length of time against an English army. The only occasion on which the Bala Hissar has undergone an assault in modern times was when Dost Mahomed besieged it fifty years ago, and captured it by blowing up one of the towers. In fact, the Bala Hissar has been always held as the Royal palace, because it was a place sufficiently strong to resist the seditious risings on the part of the populace, and it afforded a place of security against any sudden outburst of rebellion. It was also very convenient as a prison-house for rivals or refractory vassals. But as a fortress against the attack of disciplined troops the Bala Hissar is practically incapable of defence. It will probably surrender to us without any attempt being made to defend it. The Afghans, as they have always done before, both in their wars with us and among themselves, will evacuate it on the approach of an English army.

The Cabul River is crossed by three or four bridges, and one of these is in the heart of the Kizilbash quarter of the city. These Kizilbashes are of Persian descent. They are supposed to have settled in Cabul in the time of Nadir, although some records date their residence further back. They occupy a quarter of the town separated from the rest of the city, and have always been considered an industrious portion of the community. We had many friends among them during the old occupation, and the house which Sir Alexander Burnes occupied was situated close to their quarter. At one time they used to form the body-guard of the Kings, but the Barakzais have curtailed their privileges. There is also a large Hindoo element in the population; but the most numerous and the most aggressive class is that of the Afghan nationality, who are termed Cabulees. Cabul is, after Bokhara, probably the city in Asia where the fanatical zeal of the Mussulmans runs highest. The Mollahs are a numerous and all-powerful class, and dervishes are met with in great numbers. Cabul is therefore a true metropolis. In its bazaars are to be seen the numerous tribes of northern Afghanistan, as well as travellers and merchants from Turkestan, Bokhara, Khiva, Cashmere, and India. It has flourished on the trade which has been brought to it by these numerous wayfarers. But, singular as it may appear, these cosmopolitan advantages have by no means mollified the natural character of its inhabitants. They are still, as they have ever been, the turbulent Cabulees. It is matter for regret that the future of a spot so favoured in every way as this city should have been placed in danger by the jury of its mob, and that the barbarous act which has just sullied for a second time its streets should quite possibly entail upon it the loss of those privileges which it has only possessed for the purpose of abusing them. The greatest punishment that could be inflicted on the Cabulees would be to remove the capital of the State back to the old Durani city of Candahar.

We present three views of Cabul and the Bala Hissar, the Durbar Khaneh or Ameer's Reception Hall, built by Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, and the tomb of the Emperor Baber; these are drawn, by permission, after the lithographs of Atkinson's "Sketches in Afghanistan," published by Mr. Henry Graves, of Pall-mall East.

The First Lord of the Admiralty inspected Sheerness Dockyard on Tuesday, and after the inspection he went to Chatham to witness the launching of the Agamemnon.

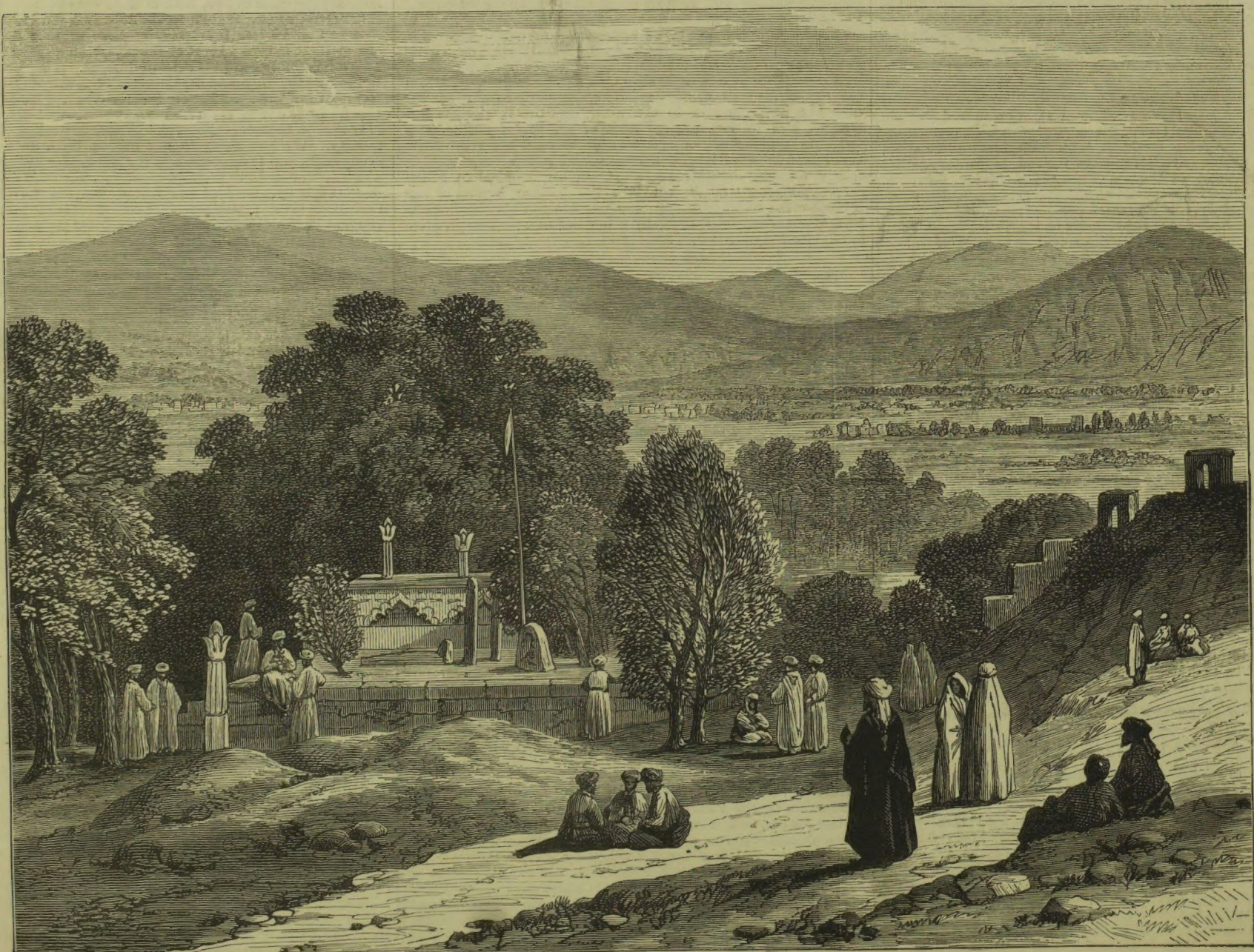
Mr. Henry Leigh Ormsby, Foundation Scholar of Clare College, and a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos examination of 1878, has been appointed Mathematical Master of St. George's College, Harrogate.

The task of ivory sent by Cetewayo to Lord Chelmsford as a peace offering, or rather as an evidence of his desire for peace, arrived safely at the Colonial Office, Whitehall, on Monday. The tusk is 7 ft. in length and about half a yard in circumference at the girth, and it is the finest specimen of an elephant's tusk that has probably ever reached this country.

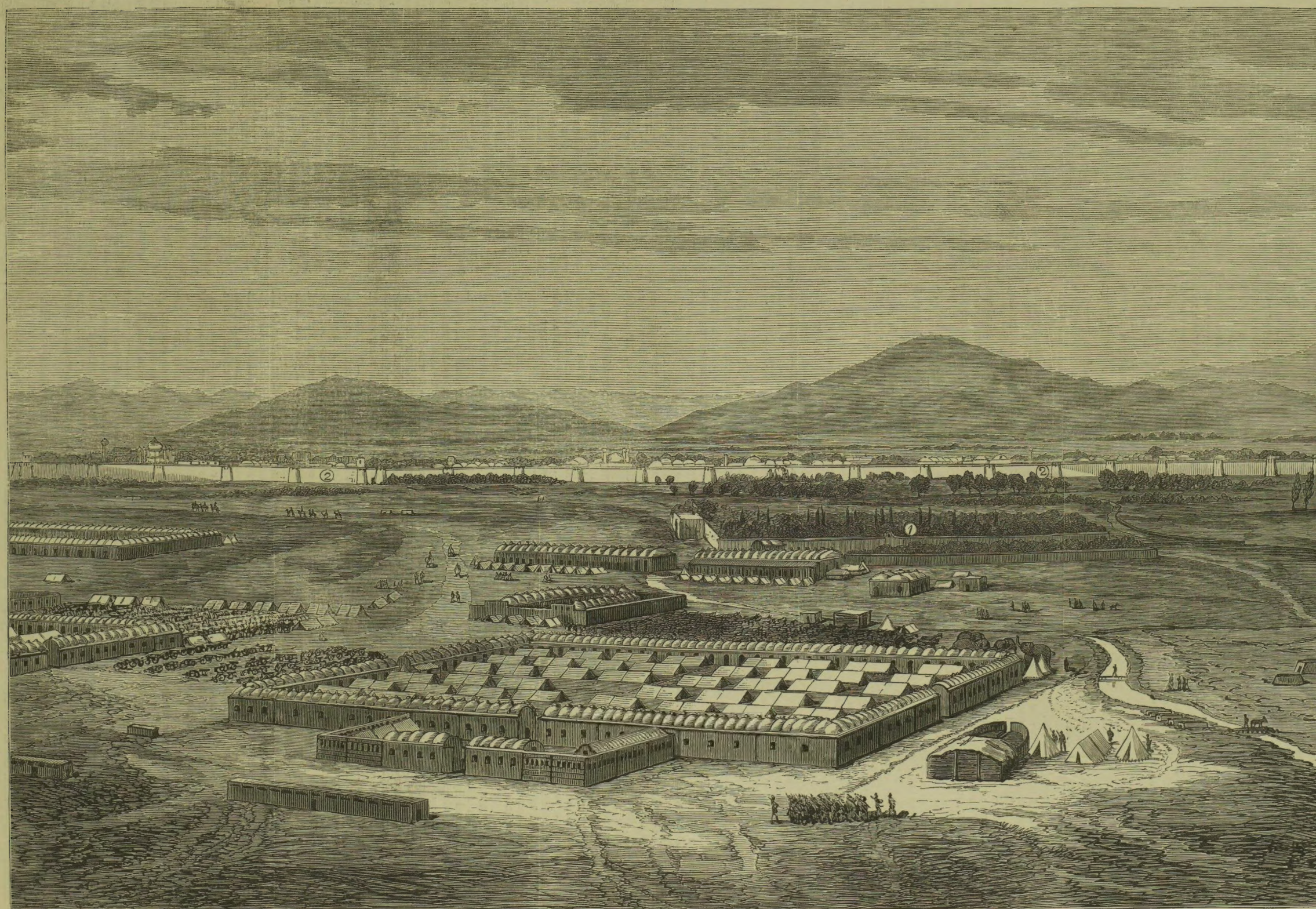
The annual Parliamentary return of the total number of public-houses licensed for the sale of liquors to be consumed on the premises gives the following statistics:—Total number of houses, 109,460, as against 109,260 last year; six-day licenses, 3174—last year, 3129; early closing licenses, 166—last year, 165; licenses marked both six-day and special, 434—last year, 431.



THE LATE MR. WILLIAM JENKYNs, SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT ENVOY AT CABUL.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE EMPEROR BABER'S TOMB AT CABUL.



1. General Sir Donald Stewart's Quarters. 2 and 2. City of Candahar.

THE AFGHAN WAR: CANDAHAR, WITH THE BRITISH CANTONMENTS UNDER GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The renewal of our troublesome war in Afghanistan, in consequence of the revolt at Cabul and massacre of the British Resident Envoy with his companions on the 3rd inst., is now the most urgent topic of public discussion. We gave the Portrait of Sir Louis Cavagnari in our last, and related the circumstances of this terrible affair, which has excited general feelings of sorrow and indignation. The Portraits of Mr. William Jenkyns, Secretary to the Envoy, who also fell a victim, with Captain Walter Hamilton and Dr. A. H. Kelly, to the ferocity of the Cabul mob and of the Ameer's mutinous soldiery, appears in this week's Paper. A view of the city of Cabul, with the fortified precinct of the Bala Hissar, in which the British Residency, the Ameer's palace, and the military barracks were situated, has been drawn for our Journal, by permission, from one of the lithographs composing a volume, published in 1842 by Mr. H. Graves, of Pall-mall East, entitled "Sketches in Afghanistan," by James Atkinson, Esq." We are indebted to the same volume for two other illustrations—that of the Durbar Khanah, or Reception Hall of the Ameer, which adjoins the Harem Serai or Palace; and that of the Tomb of the Emperor Baber, who reigned at Cabul in the early part of the sixteenth century, and who conquered Upper India, establishing his Imperial throne at Delhi. The scene of Afghan village life, with peasant women and girls employed in washing clothes, is from a Sketch by Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist late in Afghanistan. He contributes also the portrait, drawn by himself at Gundamak, of Daoud Shah, the Sipah Salah or Commander-in-Chief of Yakoub Khan's army. From a military correspondent at Candahar, Major W. G. Byron, of the 60th Rifles, we have received the Sketch, drawn by Sergeant Blackburne of that regiment, which gives a view of the cantonments of the troops, and the headquarters of General Sir Donald Stewart, commanding the British force at Candahar, with the city at a short distance in the background.

There is still much doubt concerning the attitude of the Ameer, Yakoub Khan, and of the Afghan Chiefs and nation with respect to the British Government. It is now seriously apprehended that the shocking affair of the 3rd inst. may prove to be something more formidable than an accidental outbreak of rebellious soldiers, or a mere local insurrection of the city populace. But the immediate occasion seems to have been the presence of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his party at the Residency, with his escort of seventy-six Punjab Guides, under the provisions of the fourth article of the Treaty of Gundamak, concluded on May 26 as the result of the late war.

It should be remembered that the danger of enforcing such an arrangement at Cabul had been repeatedly insisted upon throughout all the Afghan negotiations and discussions of past years. The late Shere Ali endeavoured to convince Lord Lytton that "the permanent presence of a Mission would embarrass him in his internal administration, causing annoyance to the patriotic party and raising the hopes of the discontented." In conference with Sir Lewis Pelly at Peshawur, his agent, Noor Mohammed, exhibited the same view of the Ameer's position. "The people of Afghanistan," he urged, "have a dread of this proposal; and it is firmly fixed in their minds and deeply rooted in their hearts, that if Englishmen or other Europeans once set foot in their country it will sooner or later pass out of their hands. In no way can they be reassured on this point; and it is impossible to remove these opinions from their minds, for they advance many proofs in support of them. Therefore, since the opinions of the people of Afghanistan are such, the protection of the Englishmen in the midst of these hills is difficult, nay, impossible, because the whole army and the subjects of the Government are of these mountain people. . . . Besides this, there are some people who, out of hostility to the Ameer, would secretly kill some Sahib in order to mar the friendship of the two Governments. Was not the Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer's army murdered by these people in the very midst of 20,000 of his troops? Now the Ameer would have to protect the Sahibs with his army; but if he could not protect the life of his own Commander-in-Chief, then in what manner could he protect the life of any other person? Again, if at any time a disturbance or revolution should occur in Afghanistan, the Sahibs would certainly be destroyed. . . . Therefore, what would be the advantage if the Ameer should comply with such a proposal, in which there is both loss of reputation and injury to Afghanistan, as well as bitterness of feeling, besides alienation of the two Governments either now or hereafter?"

A short time before this Conference, when Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for Indian Affairs, urged upon Lord Northbrook, the predecessor of Lord Lytton in India, that he should insist upon the same point, which both Lord Mayo and Lord Lawrence had decided not to do, the Viceroy took the opinions of his Council, and of the principal English civil and military officials conversant with Afghan politics. They were unanimously opposed to it; but General Reynell Taylor, one of the most experienced, was particularly earnest in trying to prevent so mistaken a step. He quite admitted that it seemed "unreasonable that we should not have the power of sending officers to study the lay of the country, and thus to understand the full bearings of the game we are supposed to be playing; and so he must confess, judged by all ordinary rules, it was. It was only the extraordinary difficulties of the case which rendered it not so unnatural a result as it appeared at first sight." The difficulties of the case lay in the character of the people, and their fanatical aversion to foreigners. "It may be a fact that the Ameer himself is somewhat afraid of the mischief and annoyances, if not real dangers, as he considers them, that would follow from the presence of British officers; but he is still more afraid of Afghan opinion, and averse to running counter to the strong national feeling against permitting our interference in any shape with their affairs, which is still the predominant feeling in the breasts of the Afghan Sirdars with regard to us." The majority of them, General Taylor said, "appear to be senselessly rabid on this point, losing no opportunity of exacerbating this prejudice in the Ameer's mind against the admission of British officers to the country in any form."

General Taylor, after referring to the cry of "Afghanistan, for the Afghans!" says that the true key to the reiterated plea of the Ameer and his advisers, "Do anything but force British officers on us," is to be found in the dread of something occurring to the Mission, which it would be impossible for the Ameer's Government to prevent.

In the categorical objections laid before the Conference at Simla, in 1876, by Shere Ali, occurred this one:—"That the presence at Cabul of even a temporary Mission might create excitement, and be attended with personal risk to the Envoy." As we have now to lament the death of Sir Louis Cavagnari, the brave and devoted instrument of a fatal policy, it may be well to quote the opinion expressed by him as to the appointment of British officers in Afghanistan. Major Cavagnari then (April, 1875) considered that the Ameer "would probably declare that the unsettled state of his kingdom prevented his being able to guarantee the safety of the officer appointed." After pointing out the advantages which would result from the presence of English residents in Afghanistan, he says, "But should the Ameer refuse, or unwillingly assent to the measure,

it would possibly be productive of very evil results. Everything would be done to thwart the action of the Resident, and not unlikely some insult would be offered, which would either result in his having to be withdrawn, or supported in his position by force of arms." The cause is explained by the following observation of our Envoy:—"The Sirdars, who probably hope to become Governors in the different Afghan provinces, would, like the Ameer, be adverse to the appointment of European British officers. They probably fear that the appointment of such Residents would be merely a preliminary to annexation."

It is also worth while to bear in mind the distinct protest, long before this time, which was put on record in a Viceregal Minute drawn up by Lord Lawrence, in reply to the "Confidential Memorandum" of Sir Henry Rawlinson in 1868. Lord Lawrence's Minute, in fact, embodies the opinion of the Executive Council, and it peremptorily objects to "any active interference in the affairs of Afghanistan by the deputation of a high British officer, with or without a contingent, or by the forcible or amicable occupation of any post or tract in that country beyond our own frontier." This it does on the ground that it would "engender irritation, defiance, and hatred in the minds of the Afghans, without in the least strengthening our power either for attack or defence." Lord Lawrence proceeds to say:—"We foresee no limits to the expenditure which such a move might require, and we protest against the necessity of having to impose additional taxation on the people of India." In voluminous minutes appended to his despatch, Lord Lawrence pointedly refers to the dangers to which English agents would be exposed in Afghanistan, and to the impossibility of obtaining any counterbalancing advantages for the risks incurred. "I do not think," he says, "that a British officer with a native contingent would be safe."

At the Umballa Conference of 1868 Lord Mayo gave the Ameer a most distinct pledge, "that we would not force European officers or Residents upon him against his wish." The treaty of 1857, upon the occasion of the Persian war, contained an express stipulation that the British agent at Cabul was "not to be a European officer." We have seen that every Viceroy before Lord Lytton objected to breaking this promise.

These warnings and remonstrances have unfortunately been despised by the present Government, so that Lord Cranbrook, the Secretary of State for India succeeding Lord Salisbury, in his most recent despatch to Lord Lytton after the late war thus refers to the stipulation in the Treaty providing for the appointment of a British Resident at Cabul:—

"Although her Majesty's Government always abstained from pressing this measure on the late Ameer in deference to his objections, they have never ceased to consider it in itself expedient. They are satisfied that the objections expressed by Shere Ali will be shown to have been without substantial foundation; and they anticipate with confidence that the effect of the presence of a British officer at Cabul will be to consolidate that unity of policy between the Governments of India and Afghanistan which it is the first object of the Treaty to establish. . . . Her Majesty's Government confidently believe that the policy embodied in the Treaty of Gandamak will, if pursued consistently, secure both British and Afghan interests and promote the stability and peace of the Empire."

The most recent news of what is going on in Cabul, and of the military preparations on the British frontier up to the time of preparing this account on Wednesday, does not add much that is positive and substantial to the account which we gave last week. A sowar or cavalry soldier belonging to the Corp of Guides named Taimur, who was present at the attack on the British Residency at Cabul on the 3rd inst., and subsequently escaped, arrived at Lundi Kotul on Tuesday morning. He brings the following further particulars respecting the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the other members of the British Embassy:—

"The roof of the Residency, being commanded by other houses, was untenable, and the besieged made a trench outside. About one o'clock in the afternoon Sir Louis Cavagnari was severely wounded by a ball which ricocheted on to his forehead. Mr. Jenkyns, who arrived at the Residency during the attack, wrote a letter to the Ameer asking for help. The reply received was, 'God will; I am making arrangements.' A previous request for aid by Sir L. Cavagnari had received a similar reply. The sowar was told that Lieutenant Hamilton shot three of the mutineers with his revolver and killed two with his sword. He also heard that Dr. Kelly was lying dead inside the Residency, and that Sir L. Cavagnari was in the room which was burnt and which subsequently fell in. His body had not been found, and the other three officers of the Guides were burnt to death near the Residency. Another sowar who had escaped was in Cabul, but was prevented from leaving. He told Taimur that the grass-cutters were in safety, that he had helped Dr. Kelly when wounded, and that Mr. Jenkyns had written a second time to the Ameer stating that Sir L. Cavagnari was wounded. The bearer of the letter was cut to pieces by the mutineers. Taimur then started, but was disarmed and placed in confinement. He succeeded, however, in escaping, and at daybreak of Sept. 4 he visited the Residency, and saw the body of Lieutenant Hamilton lying across a mountain gun, stripped of his jacket, but not dishonoured. Mr. Jenkyns was with Yahyah Khan."

The Ameer, Yakoub Khan, has sent another letter to Ali Khel, again expressing his confidence in the British Government and his deep grief and great distress on account of these events. He announces his intention to punish the offenders. On the other hand, it is stated that a Sirdar, who left Candahar for Cabul last month, has just returned with the news that the Ameer has sent for troops to Herat and Balkh. He has also, it is said, summoned the Ghilzai tribes to rise and join a Jihad, or holy war of the Mussulman people. We believe this news to be premature, and it may be entirely unfounded. There is an official telegram from Candahar, dated last Monday, and forwarded by the Viceroy from Simla, to the following effect:—"Private letters from Cabul state that three regiments only were engaged in attack on Residency; that the affair was apparently unpremeditated, having arisen from disappointment of these three regiments at getting one month's pay only, but that no serious attempt at relief was made, beyond preventing other troops taking part."

The military preparations made by the Indian Government were notified by the Viceroy on Tuesday morning. Briefly, the arrangements decided upon are that an army 6500 strong is destined to operate in Cabul, and that its communications are maintained by two separate roads, the Khyber and the Koorum, each held by a sufficient force. The main advance will be by the Shutargardan, and it will be supported by a corresponding move from Peshawur, strong brigades will be dropped at commanding points on either line, and the task of maintaining communications will devolve upon specially selected officers. Sir F. Roberts will advance over the Shutargardan with 6500 men, his cavalry under General Massy, his infantry under Generals H. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., and D. T. Baker, C.B. The force advancing on Cabul under General Roberts will consist of

three batteries artillery, one squadron British cavalry, two and a half regiments native cavalry, three regiments British infantry, four regiments native infantry, one company Sappers, in all about 6500 men, divided into three brigades, one of cavalry and two of infantry. General Gordon, with a strong brigade of two batteries, two regiments of native cavalry, a regiment of the Line, and five of native infantry, is intrusted with the charge of the country from the Shutargardan to Thall, where a native infantry regiment will maintain communications with Kohat and Bunnah.

The Khyber column will be commanded by Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B. The importance of holding this route in force is very urgent, for in a couple of months the road over the Shutargardan will be closed, and General Roberts will then be entirely dependent for his supplies and reinforcements on the Khyber line. At the present moment our force at Lundi Kotul and Ali Musjid, the advanced posts in the Khyber, consists of the 11th battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, and No. 4 Mountain Battery of the Punjab Frontier Force, the first battalions 12th and 17th Regiments, the 6th, 24th, and 45th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry. They are to be reinforced by five batteries of artillery, a whole regiment of British Cavalry, probably the 13th Hussars, two squadrons 9th Lancers, the 81st Foot, 85th King's Light Infantry, four regiments of Native Cavalry, and five of Native Infantry, with two companies of Sappers and Miners. The column will be divided into three brigades, two of which will be quartered at Basawal and Jellalabad, while a third, under Brigadier-General Gough, V.C., C.B., will push on from Gundamak and establish communication with Sir F. Roberts at Cabul. By this means the powerful Afghan clans on the Sufed-Koh and in the Tezin Valley will be completely in our grasp.

The Queen's regiments in the Peiwar Pass are the 2nd Battalion 8th, commanded by Colonel Drew, C.B.; 67th South Hampshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Knowles; 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Brownlow; and 92nd Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Parker. The Native Infantry regiments in the Peiwar are the 11th N.I., commanded by Colonel Lamb; 23rd Pioneers, Lieutenant-Colonel Currie; 28th Punjabees, Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson; and 5th Punjab Infantry, Major M'Queen. The cavalry force, under the command of Colonel Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C., consists of the Brigadier's own regiment, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, with the 14th Bengal Lancers and the 5th Punjab Cavalry. Since the departure of General Roberts to commence his labours with the British Army Commission at Simla the command of the Koorum Valley Field Force has been intrusted to Brigadier Dunham Massy, late of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers.

Candahar is held by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, with a force which has been considerably reduced the past month. General Stewart has only two Queen's regiments—the 59th and the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles. The native regiments with him are the 15th and 25th N.I., the 3rd Goorkhas, and the 2nd Belooch Regiment. His cavalry force consisted, at the end of last month, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, and 19th Bengal Lancers.

The advanced corps of the Koorum Valley Force, under Brigadier Massy, has already taken up its position at the top of the Shutargardan Pass, which has been fortified by the 23rd Pioneers, and will presently descend to Khushi, at the foot of that mountain range, on the road between Ghazni and Cabul.

The Indian Government has appointed General Sir P. Lumsden its permanent Chief of the Staff, and Sir Neville Chamberlain is summoned as military adviser. A railway is to be constructed from Sukkur to Dadur, with a tramway to the Bolan Pass, and one from Rawul Pindi to Kohat.

A competition in the manipulation of fire-engines took place on Monday among various brigades of the Isle of Thanet and other parts of East Kent, in the grounds of Mr. E. Davis, at St. Peter's. The prizes ranged from £6 to £2.

Tuesday's *Birmingham Post* states that the Pope has appointed the Rev. Canon Hsley, Rector of St. Bernard's Seminary, near Solihull, to be Bishop-Auxiliary to the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, of Birmingham.

Last week eight steamers arrived in the Mersey with live stock and fresh meat, the totals being 2517 quarters of beef and 637 carcasses of mutton, 1340 cattle, 4400 sheep, and 302 pigs, which is a considerable decrease when compared with the figures of the previous week, except as regarded mutton, which was about the same.

The Home Secretary has given notice that he is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of eleven prisons, all freehold properties, including the land and buildings thereon, formerly used for prison purposes. These prisons include those of Bath, Beverley, Bury St. Edmunds, Mold, Montgomery, Norwich City, Ripon, Southampton, and Wisbech. These have all been closed under the provisions of the Prisons Act.

The Agamemnon was successfully launched on Wednesday. At half-past twelve Mrs. Smith, the wife of the First Lord, was conducted to the bows of the vessel, when the form of prayer ordered by the Admiralty to be used on the occasion of the launch of vessels of war was recited by the dockyard chaplain. The work of splitting away the remaining blocks was rapidly gone through, and at twenty-five minutes to one Mrs. Smith named the vessel, and at the same time pressed the lever, which released the last of the supports. Instantly the Agamemnon began moving down the launching-ways into Chatham Harbour amid cheers from thousands of spectators, the band playing "Rule Britannia." As the vessel was gliding down the ways she struck and sunk a boat, the occupants of which were, however, rescued.—The composite-sloop Phoenix was launched on Tuesday at Devonport Dockyard.

The Burying Ground at Jellalabad was the subject of one of our illustrations last week, from a Sketch by Mr. W. Simpson. This spot of ground, which must be of some interest to many yet living, was where all those who died of disease, or who fell in the "Illustrious Defence" of Jellalabad in 1842, were buried. Major Bailey, now of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, who was all through the defence of Jellalabad under Sir Robert Sale, identified the spot when our troops arrived at that place in December last. Here General Elphinstone's body was interred, it having been sent in by Akbar Khan's people, for he died a prisoner; and also that of Colonel Dennie, who was killed while gallantly leading an attack on Akbar Khan's force at Jellalabad. Major Bailey says that the bodies were placed in a double row, and the natives were never allowed to see a burial; but means were taken at the time to conceal the place, so as to prevent any desecration of the spot after our departure. Major Bailey thinks that the bodies have not been disturbed, and he is most probably right, for there is a mosque built on the ground, and it partly covers the bodies. Our commanders made no effort to test this point while at Jellalabad, thinking it best not to disturb the present arrangement, and also trusting to Major Bailey's opinion. The spot is at the north-east corner of the town, and inside of the defensive walls.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

General Noyes, the American Minister at Paris, gave a great dinner party on Monday in honour of Mr. Wood, the chief of the American Democratic party. General Noyes will leave Paris on Oct. 15 to make a journey through a part of Europe and the East, in order to discharge himself of a commercial mission of which he has been intrusted by his Government.

Military manoeuvres have been carried on by night round Versailles. There was a sham capture of the camp of Satory and an attack on a fort. A bomb or fusee launched in a certain direction indicated the point likely to be attacked.

There was a large gathering of actors, musicians, and men of letters on Monday at Baron Taylor's funeral. All the theatres in Paris sent representatives to place wreaths on the bier, and the five societies for the relief of different classes of artistes founded by the deceased figured in the procession, as also did the Institute and other bodies. Baron Felix Taylor, son of the deceased, was chief mourner. The funeral service was held in St. Eustache, and at the tomb in Père la Chaise addresses were delivered by M. Jules Simon, M. Alexandre Dumas, and others.

The first sub-committee appointed to examine the scheme for a Trans-Sahara railway held a sitting at Paris last week, under the presidency of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. Several members addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of directing the efforts of the committee to the exploration of Central Africa as a preparation for the commencement of the line, and also to the working of the salt-mines, which the speakers regarded as the key of the Soudan.

M. Achard, the Moderate Republican candidate at Bordeaux, polled on Sunday at the second ballot 4698 votes against 4440 given for M. Blanqui.

The new French ironclad Admiral Duperre was launched last week from the Mediterranean dockyard of Messrs. Laseyre at Toulon. A large crowd of people assembled to witness the launch, which was successfully effected amid much cheering.

ITALY.

The Budget for the coming year was presented on Monday to the President of the Chamber of Deputies. The revenue is estimated to amount to 1,402,000,000 lire, and the expenditure to 1,295,000,000 lire, thus showing a surplus of seven millions. The report accompanying the Budget states, however, that, taking into account the expenditure already submitted to Parliament, there will be a deficit of six million lire.

HOLLAND.

The Netherlands Chambers were opened on Monday by the King in person. The Speech from the Throne began by stating that relations with foreign Powers were very friendly. Alluding to the Acheen War, his Majesty congratulated the country upon the satisfactory results which had been obtained. He next dwelt upon the distress under which industry, commerce, and navigation were now labouring, and upon the harvest being less abundant than usual, which causes, it was to be feared, would result in a decline in the yield of some of the imposts, and a necessity for strengthening the resources of the Treasury. The King announced that, for the purpose of promoting the prosperity of the country, the Government would maintain the salutary principles of free trade, and would propose measures for the improvement of the means of communication. His Majesty was happy to inform the Chambers that the measures adopted for preventing the cattle plague had proved successful. The bill respecting the penal code would be again submitted to them, and a bill upon primary education would be introduced as soon as the preparatory measures were completed. The King stated that the position of the East Indian possessions was in general favourable, and he hoped that the continuance of large public works would advance the prosperity of those colonies. With regard to their finances, the speech pointed out that great circumspection in their administration is necessary. His Majesty referred, in conclusion, to the necessity of promoting coolie immigration in Surinam, and pointed out the expediency of developing the mineral wealth of Curaçoa.

In the First Chamber on Tuesday Baron van Lynden van Sandenburg, the President of the new Ministry, explained the programme of the Cabinet. He stated that all rights would be respected, and that, while maintaining the principles of the Constitution with moderation but without weakness, the Government would not hesitate to propose such reforms and changes as the progress of the age might show to be necessary.

M. Dullert has been elected first candidate for the presidency of the Second Chamber.

The King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Lion of the Netherlands upon the Crown Prince of Sweden.

M. van Karnebeek, the Dutch Minister to the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen, has resigned his post.

M. Hermskerk, the ex-Minister, has been appointed member of the Council of State.

Very favourable news is said to have been received at the Hague relative to the war in Atchin. The Dutch expeditionary columns have been disbanded, several native chiefs have given in their submission to the Dutch authorities, and the natives are returning to the Kampongs.

BELGIUM.

The Royal Commissioners of the Belgian National Rifle Association, presided over by the Comte de Flandre, have issued their programme of the forthcoming meeting at Brussels to which "all comers" competing with "military" arms alone are invited. The Tir, which is at a walking distance from the city, will open on Sunday, the 21st inst., and close on Monday, the 29th, the opening anticipating the celebration of the national fêtes and the anniversary of the achievement of Belgian nationality by two days. There is now an order by the War Office that no volunteers are to visit foreign rifle association meetings in uniform, and those who attend in private clothes are forbidden to take Government arms. There are four categories for the competitors—two restricted to the Belgian military bodies, and two to "all comers." One of the latter is for "military weapons of all kinds"—that is, excluding rifles with fancy sights, wind-gauges, &c.—and the other is open to weapons carrying a bayonet or sword. If the prizes are not large they are numerous, and the entries are small. The prizes are given in the various categories by the King, the Comte de Flandre, the Government, the City of Brussels, and the commune of Schaerbeek, a community which holds the same relationship to the Tir that the district of Putney does to Wimbledon. One prize is given by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain—a cup valued at 4000*fr.* is competed for annually by battalions of the Belgian forces, the winner receiving with the challenge prize the substantial prize of 500*fr.* and a medal of honour. The distance is 225 metres, about 250 yards. The shooting is all from the shoulder; the targets are circular, with five circular zones, the central counting five for points, the next four, the next three, the next two, and the outer one.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor's reception in Dantzic was, according to the *Standard* correspondent's account, as brilliant as

that of Königsberg. His Majesty and the Crown Prince arrived at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. in that ancient, romantic Vistula town, commonly called the German Venice, and proceeded through the ornamented streets amid the acclamations of an enthusiastic multitude, the ringing of bells, and salvoes of artillery. There was scarcely a house that was not decorated from top to bottom. The route taken by the Imperial party was lined with platforms, which were crowded with spectators. School girls strewed flowers before the Imperial carriages, and various associations and guilds brought up the rear with music and banners. Thirty-eight German maidens, who had been chosen for their beauty and grace, dressed in coloured costumes of the mediæval period, occupied a canopied stand, before which the Emperor's carriage drew up. One of their number then stepped forward, addressed his Majesty in verse, and presented a bouquet. After an hour's rest in the Government buildings, the Imperial party went by railway to Neufahrwasser, where a naval review was held. On his Majesty's return to Dantzic, a dinner was given to the Emperor by the province of West Prussia. The ancient hall, with tables covered with costly plate, and crowded with gay uniforms, presented a magnificent appearance. The Emperor entered at five o'clock and immediately took his place, surrounded by the Crown Prince and other German Princes and distinguished persons. Covers were laid for 300. An address to the Emperor, read by the Governor of West Prussia, contained the following patriotic passage:—"The Province of West Prussia will always cherish and disseminate on the Vistula German education, German manners, and German culture." In the evening the town was splendidly illuminated, and a ball was given in the old Franciscan Monastery, now the Town Museum, at which the Emperor was present, and a company of 2000 dancers. The Emperor left Dantzic highly gratified with the splendour and loyalty of the reception accorded to him. From Dantzic his Majesty went to Stettin, the next scene of the German manoeuvres. The entire route between the two towns, a distance of about 200 English miles, resembled a triumphal way. His Majesty, on the operations being concluded last Tuesday morning, expressed himself highly pleased with the result of the manoeuvres, and conveyed to General von Weyhern his thanks for the efficient state of all the troops under his command. Enthusiastic multitudes gathered to bid his Majesty farewell. The Emperor, accompanied by several members of the Royal family, arrived at Berlin at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening.

Tuesday's *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal decree dissolving the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. A notification of the Minister of the Interior is also published fixing the 30th inst. as the date for the election of the Wahlmänner, or direct electors, and Oct. 7 for the election of deputies to the new Chamber.

A visit was paid on the 11th inst. by the Empress of Germany to the Empress of Russia at Jugenheim.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

On the arrival of the Austrian troops at Plevlje on Wednesday, the 10th inst., the Turkish commandant of the town, in pursuance of an order received from the Porte, protested against the entry of the troops, and demanded that there should be a joint garrison. General Kilics, the Austrian commander, declared his intention to enter the town, however, on the ground of the convention concluded with the Porte, and the entry was made immediately without opposition. The combined columns of the first and second brigades arrived at Prjepolje in the forenoon of Sunday, and met with a friendly reception from the authorities and the populations.

RUSSIA.

A treaty has been signed which provides for the evacuation of the Kuldja territory by the Russians by instalments during three years, and the payment by the Chinese of an indemnity of five million roubles in money, and also of the expense of four consular establishments. A strip of land is retained by Russia, which includes a military road in the direction of Kashgar.

The Czar's birthday was celebrated on the 11th inst. at various places outside the Russian Empire as well as within it. Prince Gortschakoff's birthday falls on the same day, and at Baden, where he is staying, a "Te Deum" was sung at the Russian church. The Emperor is said to have sent a most flattering telegram from Livadia to the veteran Chancellor, who is in excellent health and spirits. All his friends at Baden sent bouquets of flowers and called upon him, and the military band went to his hotel in the morning and performed a selection of Rossini's music, of which the Prince is an admirer.

A special telegram from the *Daily News* Correspondent at St. Petersburg informs us of the conclusion of the Kuldja Treaty between Russia and China. It provides for the gradual evacuation of the Kuldja territory by the Russians and the payment by the Chinese of an indemnity of five million roubles in money. Russia retains a strip of land which includes a military road in the direction of Kashgar.

ROUMANIA.

The 11th inst. being the second anniversary of the capture of the Gravitza redoubt at Plevna, a mass, at which the Ministers, senators, and deputies were present, was celebrated in the cathedral at Bucharest for the Roumanian officers and soldiers who fell on that occasion.

On Tuesday, after a Ministerial Council, at which Prince Charles presided, a secret meeting of Roumanian Senators and Deputies was held, at which M. Boerescu is reported to have made a statement respecting the result of his recent mission to the European Courts. His explanations are stated to have produced a bad impression.

In order to decide upon the measures necessary to be taken for the relief of the rural population of Roumania, who are suffering from the failure of the maize crop, the District Councils have been convoked in extraordinary session.

TURKEY.

Sir Henry Layard took leave of the Sultan on the 11th inst., prior to taking his departure from Constantinople for Asia.

In the sitting of the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission on the 11th inst. the Ottoman Commissioners stated the conditions upon which they would accept the thirteenth Protocol of the Treaty of Berlin as a basis of negotiations. To these conditions the Greek Government are expected to adhere, in which case the discussion of the frontier line would commence at the next sitting of the Commission. Meanwhile, the Greek Commissioners have referred to their Government for instructions.

The Commission for the delimitation of the Montenegrin frontier has terminated its labours. The Commissioners have resolved to submit the vexed question of the delimitation of Plavitzna and Boicim to the decision of the Powers.

A sanguinary conflict is reported to have occurred at Aidos, in Eastern Roumelia, between the Christian inhabitants and the returned Mussulman refugees. The latter pillaged the bakers' shops, and fifteen persons were killed before tranquillity was restored. Owing to the representations of the Russian Ambassador, the Porte has given orders to the

authorities to put an end to the influx of the refugees into Eastern Roumelia.

AMERICA.

The New York Democratic Convention have re-nominated Mr. Lucius Robinson for the post of governor, and adopted a resolution declaring that they held to the Constitution, with all amendments, and to the rights of the States under the Constitution. They arraign the Republicans for their tendency towards centralisation, deprecate the efforts of the Republicans to revive sectional funds; demand honest elections, and the honest counting of votes; they declare their faith in gold and silver as the Constitutional money of the country; and, in conclusion, they condemn all favouritism, stating, however, that if any class is to receive special consideration, it should be the working people. The Tammany delegates from New York city withdrew from the convention, as they object to the nomination of Mr. Lucius Robinson. They have formed a separate convention, and nominated Mr. John Kelly for the post of Governor of New York city. The Massachusetts Greenback convention have nominated General Butler as their candidate for the Governorship of that State; and the Republican convention have nominated Mr. John D. Long, the Lieutenant-Governor, for the post.

The American Polar exploring vessel *Jeannette* sailed from Onalaska on Aug. 6 last for St. Michael's, where she would complete her outfit for the Arctic regions.

During the past week there were 132 cases of yellow fever and forty-eight deaths at Memphis. On Monday nineteen fresh cases of yellow fever and eight deaths were reported.

CANADA.

The Governor-General and Princess Louise left Toronto on Monday, and arrived next day at London (Upper Canada), where they met with a grand reception from the municipal authorities. In the evening the town was illuminated.

The Lieutenant-Governor has signed the bills passed by the Quebec Legislature, and the Legislative Council has further adjourned until the 30th inst. The Hon. A. Chauveau has tendered his resignation of the post of Provincial Secretary, which has been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor.

A banquet has been given by the United States citizens resident in Canada to Mr. Evarts, the American Secretary of State, who has been staying at Toronto, on a visit to the Governor-General. Mr. Evarts, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said he did not know that there could be representatives of the British Crown in Canada more acceptable to the United States than the Governor-General and Princess Louise. When the speaker visited Great Britain during the civil war he found no more resolute and able friends of the United States than the Duke of Argyll and the illustrious parents of Princess Louise, who, continued Mr. Evarts, had steadily maintained the rights of the United States to suppress the rebellion, and had resisted the influence sought to be exercised by France in favour of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Referring to the relations between Canada and the United States, questions were, he said, always liable to arise owing to the proximity of the two countries, but it was impossible that any maladjustment or delays should disturb the peaceful and respectful relations subsisting between them. With regard to the Halifax awards, Mr. Evarts said the United States had represented to Great Britain that the Commission which decided the award did not fairly adhere to the subjects committed to their consideration, and the result was a larger award than the circumstances warranted. The United States Government had, however, been careful that the cause of their objection should not be confounded with the pecuniary estimate in the case. The United States view favouring a reconsideration of the subject was not, however, taken by Great Britain; the award, therefore, had been paid, and the matter was at an end. Regarding the future of the fisheries question, Mr. Evarts remarked that the treaty with the British Government would terminate in six years hence, when further negotiations on the subject would be entered into.

Messrs. Pell and Read, of the British Agricultural Commission, have arrived at Toronto.

Eighty insurgents in the district of Santiago have, according to intelligence which has reached New York, surrendered to the Cuban authorities. A proclamation has been issued by the Government offering a free pardon to all who lay down their arms.

A gentleman at Marseilles having refused leave to his maid-servant to take his daughter to the skating-rink, they did not appear next morning, and on the bed-room being burst open both were found suffocated. A note in the maid's writing said, "You shall no longer have your daughter; I take her to a better world." Their ages were twenty-six and fourteen.

The *Observer* states that the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred by her Majesty's Government on Nubar Pasha. In the letter conferring this distinction on the eminent Egyptian statesman recognition is made of his services as "the author of the recent reforms in Egypt and the champion of justice and good administration."

On Tuesday morning the Indian troop-steamer *Malabar* sailed from Portsmouth for Bombay. She had on board nearly forty officers, including three field officers, and she calls en route at Queenstown to embark over eleven hundred non-commissioned officers and men, composed of draughts from about twenty regiments. She is under orders to complete the passage with all practicable dispatch, and on arrival the draughts will be hastened up country to take part in the operations in Afghanistan.

The Sixth International Congress of Physicians, held at Amsterdam, closed last Saturday with the reading of a few papers, a banquet offered by the *medici* of Amsterdam to their foreign colleagues, and a serenade from the Amsterdam medical students to the principal members of the congress. Professor Virchow read a paper on the training of the physician; and Dr. Warlomont proposed that the next meeting of the congress should be held in England, for which compliment thanks were returned by Dr. Hart.

A commission, consisting of the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir H. Holland, Sir A. Milne, Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, Sir H. Barkly, Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., and Mr. R. G. Crookshank Hamilton, with Captain Herbert Jekyll as secretary, has been issued by her Majesty to inquire into the condition and sufficiency of the means, both naval and military, provided for the defence of the more important seaports within our colonial possessions and their dependencies, and to report as to the stations which may be required in our colonies for refitting or repairing the ships of the Navy and protecting our commerce. They are empowered to examine all plans and designs for all works of defence now in progress or under consideration, or any other plans or designs that may be laid before them; they are authorised to call before them such persons in the civil, military, or naval services, or others connected with British colonial possessions, as would be likely to afford them the best and fullest information.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE BALA HISSAR AND CITY OF CABUL, FROM THE UPPER PART OF THE CITADEL.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE DURBAR KHANEH, OR RECEPTION HALL OF THE AMEER, AT CABUL.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Now, whatever can the late Right Honourable William Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, have to do with the Theatre Royal St. James's, which, reconstructed and redecored, is about to open under the management of Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal? The "pilot who weathered the storm" died full thirty years before the St. James's Theatre was built. But when Mr. Pitt was a very young man, just called to the Bar, and waiting to raise some money to buy a set of chambers in Lincoln's Inn, I find him (in Lord Stanhope's admirable "Life") frequently writing to his mother, Lady Chatham, from "Nerot's Hotel, King-street, St. James's." This was in 1779; and Nerot's seems to have been as fashionable an hotel at that period as the Golden Ball in Suffolk-street was a fashionable lodging-house for the "county families" when they came to town. I find from Thornbury and Walford's "Old and New London" that the St. James's Theatre was built on the site of Nerot's Hotel. Surely Messrs. Hare and Kendal might with propriety place a marble bust of the great statesman in their crush-room. But who was Nerot? A cook?

Well-read correspondents have, during the last fortnight, sent me quotations of at least twenty parallel passages from writers ancient and modern to Shelley's "Death and his brother Sleep." The esteemed "T. W. O." refers me to Virgil, *Æneid*, vi., 278. My Delphin Virgil happens to be at the binder's; but I turn up the *Editio princeps* of Dryden's translation, "printed for Jacob Tonson, at the Judge's Head, in Fleet-street, near the Inner Temple Gate, 1697." But there I find that the two hundred and seventy-eighth line of the sixth book runs thus:—

Since the Sibyl's breath
Foretold, alas! too true, Misenus' death.

I am very blind and stupid, I know; but is "T. W. O." quite sure that he is correct in his reference to the passage? Between the lines 270 and 280 I find no mention of sleep.

Students who have more leisure than I have (on a Wednesday) will perhaps be able to dig out the line which I have not time to disinter from the *Æneid*. "T. W. O." goes further and to the fountain head. He cites Homer's *Iliad*, xiv. 231. I am obliged to quote the line in Greek, for I have only one edition of Pope (Warton's, in nine volumes), and it does not include the *Iliad*. Here is the line—

Ἐνθ' ὑπνὸ Χυμβίτῳ κἀσπινέτῳ θανάτῳ.

Shelley comes closer to this than to any other writer cited by my correspondents.

Touching parallel passages, I may mention that I was reading Ben Jonson's "English Grammar" (and a very excellent grammar it is) the other day, when I found him quoting Chaucer in the third book of *Troilus*:—

For of fortune's sharp adversitie
The worst kind of unfortune is this:
A man t' have been in prosperitie,
And to remember when it passed is.

This bears all the appearance of a rough and ready translation of Dante's sublime "*Nessun maggior dolore*," &c., so briefly and beautifully paraphrased by Mr. Tennyson; but how comes it that Ben, whose "Grammar" is full of indices of his having been a ripe Italian scholar, failed to notice the parallel?

I never had the slightest pretensions to be a Shakspearean scholar; and it is in perfect good faith, and solely with the desire to gain information, that I ask Shakspearean commentators if they ever heard of a play by the immortal bard called "The Double Falsehood; or, the Distressed Lovers"? I find such a drama advertised as "by Shakspeare" in a catalogue of plays printed for T. Lowndes and W. Nicoll, bound up with Samuel Foote's farcical comedy of "Taste," published in 1765. Was the play of "The Double Falsehood; or, the Distressed Lovers," a "Cibberised" version of "Romeo and Juliet"? In the same catalogue I find "Papal Tyranny; or, King John," by Colley Cibber, Esq.; "Britons, Strike Home" a farce (with music), by W. Phillips, Esq.; "The Walking Statue; or, the Devil in the Wine-Cellar," by Aaron Hill; and "Greenwich Park," by Mountfort.

That last name sets me a thinking. It was that possibly of "poor Will Mountfort the player," who was killed by the savage prodigal Lord Mohun in a nocturnal brawl outside the lodgings of Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress. But poor Will's name turns up in another and little-expected quarter; in learned Mr. Foss's "Biographia Juridica." "His elevation," writes Mr. Foss, in his life of the infamous Judge Jeffreys, "made no change in his manners. At a dinner he gave, at which Resby was present, he not only drank deep, but made one of his gentlemen named Mountfort, an excellent mimic, who had been an actor, plead before him in a feigned cause, during which he heaped all the great lawyers in their tones, their actions, and their gestures, to the great diversion of the company." Fancy a modern Lord Chancellor getting up a "Judge and Jury society" in his dining-room!

The *Times* obituary of Wednesday makes record of the passing away, at the great age of seventy-five, of a once very well-known journalist, Mr. Thomas Littleton Holt, who died on Sunday last at Hendon. I suppose that in his time he had been the editor or the proprietor of more newspapers and periodicals than "any gentleman of the press" whom this century has produced. He started at least a dozen papers in conjunction with the late Gilbert Abbot A'Beckett. He was very nearly making an immense fortune as proprietor of a paper called the *Iron Times*, published during the great railway mania of 1845. He was at one time editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. He projected the *Novel Newspaper*. He fought against the advertisement duty and the paper duty years before the feasibility of abolishing those imposts was recognised by "practical" politicians. It generally takes "practical" politicians a very long time to recognise the feasibility of any important social or fiscal change.

I first knew Mr. Thomas Littleton Holt in the year 1846, just after the collapse of the railway mania and the *Iron Times*. Even as Napoleon migrated from the Tuileries to St. Helena, and Manager Elliston from Drury Lane to the Surrey, so did Mr. Holt abdicate a splendid position and an income (at the rate) of twenty thousand a year to accept the editorship of a modest little weekly periodical called "Chat," which was published at 304, Strand, at the south-west corner of Holywell-street, and the price of which was one halfpenny. The proprietor of "Chat" was Mr. Frederick Marriott, who is yet alive, and owns and edits with great success a well-known Californian journal, the *San Francisco Newsletter*. Mr. Holt, as editor of "Chat," was my literary father. I had published in the year 1845 a crude little story in the *Family Herald*; but Mr. Holt (in concert with Mr. Marriott) first gave me regular employment, taught me my earliest lessons in the trade of journalism, and introduced me to the "gentlemen of the press." I ultimately

became editor of "Chat," myself, at the magnificent salary of a pound a week. Ah! those were my happy days.

In addition to the supplementary sums forwarded to me since I closed accounts with Sir William Fraser, I have this week to acknowledge the following donations:—Peter Whitley, £5; N. L. C., £1 ls.; H. M. (stamps), 5s.; and "For Asa Trenchard, from an American Cousin," an U.S. "greenback" for one dollar—say, four shillings. G. A. S.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, David, to be Vicar of Austwick.
Alban, Alban; Curate of Llangedmore and Bridell.
Beatty, John; Rector of St. John's, Ikettshall, Suffolk.
Brooke, Joshua; Vicar of Owtorpe.
Brunskill, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Threkeld, Cumberland.
Clunn, William Davies; Rector of Hodgeston, Pembrokeshire.
Coombe, Alexander Bain; Chaplain to her Majesty's Prison, Leeds.
Coombe, C. G.; Chaplain to the Cutlers' Company.
Coore, Alfred Thomas; Vicar of Bultih, Breconshire.
Cundey, John Worsley; Licensed Preacher in the Diocese of Manchester.
Darby, Thomas; Vicar of St. John-the-Plecker, Walsall.
Davie, Charles Robert F.; Rural Dean of Brooke (Western Division).
Davies, Henry; Vicar of Rhosmarket, Pembrokeshire.
Davies, James Melbourne; Vicar of Tregare, Monmouthshire.
Evans, David; Curate of Holy Trinity, Velinofel, Carmarthenshire.
Fletcher, Thomas; Rector of Saddleworth, Lancashire.
Gathorne, Richard; Vicar of Wenaston, Suffolk.
Geikie, Cunningham; Incumbent of Christ Church, Neuilly, Paris.
Girling, Walter; Rector of Bittering Parva, Norfolk.
Hayman, Henry Telford; Vicar of Riddington.
Hobson, William Muskett; Rector of Pelham Parva, alias Stocking Pelham.
Holden, George; Perpetual Curate of St. Bartholomew's, Great Bolton.
Hooper, H. E.; Public Preacher in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
Jannings, George; Rector of Warmworth-with-Edlington.
Jones, Isaac Hugh; Vicar of Bayvil, Pembrokeshire.
Jones, Thomas Walter; Curate of St. David's, Carmarthen.
Lambert, Frederic Fox; Rector of Clotshall.
Littlewood, John Henry; Vicar of Felkirk-with-Brierley.
Mainguy, James; Rector of South Willingham.
Morton, T.; Public Preacher in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
Rees, Moses Arthur; Vicar of Martletwy, Pembrokeshire.
Scott, John Arthur Henry; Vicar of Portfield, Sussex.
Shortt, Edward; Vicar of St. Anthony's, Newcastle; Vicar of Woodhorn.
Stewart, Francis; Rector of Doddington.
Walsh, S. W. Lionel; Rector of Arborfield, near Reading.
Warleigh, Henry Smith; Vicar of Castleton.
Warris, Albert; Rector of Moresby, Cumberland.
Whitaker, Edward Wright; Rural Dean of Stanton-by-Bridge.
Williams, Benjamin; Curate of Tyrrabot, Breconshire.
Williams, James; Rector of Dinas, Pembrokeshire.
Williams, T. J.; Vicar of Upper Winchenden.
Wilmot, Francis Edmund William; Vicar of Chaddesden.
Wilmot, J. J. T., Rector of Emptshall; Assistant Chaplain at Nice.
Wright, John; Rector of Eglwyseummin, Carmarthenshire.—*Guardian*.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new church at Widnes on the 8th proximo.

Last Sunday the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, was reopened for Divine service, having been closed for repairs since July of last year.

Mrs. S. C. Hall unveiled a memorial window to Thomas Moore, the poet, in Bromham church, Wiltshire, on Saturday last.

The seventh annual festival of the London Church Choir Association will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1879.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided last Monday at a jubilee meeting of the Dover auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society.

An influential meeting of persons, lay and clerical, connected with the Church was held at Darlington on Monday, and a resolution was passed inviting the next Church Congress to hold its meetings in that town.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated on the 10th inst. the new Church of St. Margaret, at Ilkley, which has been built at a cost of over £12,000. At the luncheon which followed the opening service his Lordship stated that this was the thirty-eighth church he had consecrated in the diocese of Ripon.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who is lord of the manor at Iddesleigh, North Devon, was on Tuesday present at the reopening of the parish church, which has undergone restoration, and at a public dinner given on the occasion, spoke at some length on the subject of the preservation of our churches.

The *Times* of India says that Dr. French, the Bishop of Lahore, is making an appeal in behalf of the proposed cathedral for the capital of the British province of the Punjab. A cathedral has been designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott, which would cost some £30,000. Of this sum a sixth has been collected. Another sixth may possibly be subscribed by the Government of India, when the Government is a little less pressed for ready money than it is now; a third sixth may be raised, the Bishop hopes, in the Punjab and North-West.

The annual report of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the year ending Dec. 31 last was issued on Monday. It states that the gifts by benefactors towards the improvement of poor benefices slightly decreased in 1878. Grants from the general fund were assigned during the year to 114 cases as compared with 117 in 1877. A statement explanatory of the transactions that have taken place in the whole of the various trusts vested in the corporation shows how such trusts have increased from £3,814,920, the amount at which they stood on Jan. 1, 1878, to £3,845,556, the amount they stood at on Dec. 31 last.

The church of the Burslem Cemetery was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Lichfield, the Nonconformist part of the Town Council declining to take part in the ceremony. An appeal was made to the Bishop to allow the Town Council to erect one mortuary chapel not to be consecrated, for the use of all sects; but he declined, saying that if the burial laws had been carried out with laxity, it was no reason why he should follow the same course. He added that the proposal to erect a mortuary without having it consecrated was, in his opinion, illegal, and the expense could not be charged to the rates.

Archdeacon Earle on the 10th inst. reopened the church of Stoke Gabriel, near Totnes, which has been restored by Messrs. Hayward, of Exeter. The building is a fine one, and is distinguished for the height and majesty of its arcades. The east window is filled with beautiful stained glass, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The oak screen separating the nave aisles and the aisles of the chancel have been restored, and a new screen in the same material has been put up between the western tower and nave. The church boasts of a very curious old oak pulpit, carved with much skill. This has been restored, and where the carving was deficient it has been made good. A handsome new reredos, by Mr. Hems, of Exeter, has been erected.

The sanitary authorities of Tamworth, after boring to a depth of only 170 feet, have struck upon a spring of water, the yield of which is reckoned at a million gallons a day.

A new pier was opened on Tuesday at Pegwell Bay, near Ramsgate, by the Rev. E. G. Banke, chairman of the Ramsgate Improvement Commissioners. A large bath, said to be the largest swimming-bath in England, was also opened.

MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record of this music meeting was necessarily incomplete, as the performances did not terminate until the Friday after our publication. The Wednesday morning's performance offered some strong contrasts of styles, having begun with Purcell's fine "Te Deum" in D, which was followed by a selection from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio"—the first and second parts. The solo vocalists in the former were—Misses Thursby and de Fonblanque, Madame Enriquez, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Thurley Beale; in the latter, Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. The chorus-singing was particularly excellent in Bach's music, the extreme difficulty of which offered a special test of the efficiency of the choristers. In the elaborate orchestral details of the extracts from the oratorio the fine playing of obligati passages for the trumpet and the flute—respectively by Mr. T. Harper and Mr. Svendsen—was a prominent feature. The second portion of Wednesday's performances opened with Handel's overture to "Esther" (finely played by the band), which was followed by Spohr's beautiful, but scarcely sublime, setting of the eighty-fourth Psalm, "How lovely are Thy dwellings," the incidental solo passages in which were well sung by Miss A. Williams, Madame Enriquez, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. Thurley Beale. Mozart's choral fugue, "Pignus futuræ" (from his Litany in B flat)—well sung—was followed by an effective performance of Handel's coronation anthem, "Zadoc the Priest," in which the chorus singing was again excellent—and with this the morning's performances terminated.

On Wednesday evening Mendelssohn's ninety-fifth Psalm and his hymn, "Hear my Prayer," were given (in the cathedral), followed by Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The soloists in the first were Misses A. Williams and de Fonblanque and Mr. Cummings, Miss Thursby having sung the soprano solo, of which the hymn chiefly consists, in association with chorus and orchestra. The lady just mentioned succeeded less in this, and in her other performances of sacred music, than in those of the brilliant bravura school for which her voice and style are best suited. The florid music of Rossini, with which Wednesday's programme closed, displayed Miss Thursby's merits to better advantage than the sublime works which preceded it. Her coadjutors in the "Stabat" were Miss de Fonblanque, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. Santley.

The chief portion of Thursday morning's performances consisted of a copious selection from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio "The Light of the World," conducted by the composer, who had made his first appearance in public—after a long illness—at the Covent Garden Promenade Concert of the previous Monday. Of the oratorio referred to we have more than once spoken, in noticing its first production at the Birmingham Festival of 1873, and subsequently. Again, as previously, the choral and orchestral writing were the most effective features of the work, the solo music being deficient in any marked character and interest. The most impressive solo pieces were the contralto airs, "Weep ye not for the dead" (with chorus) and "The Lord is risen"—both very expressively sung (as heretofore) by Madame Patey. Mr. Santley (also as before) gave the baritone solo music very impressively; that for tenor having been divided between Mr. Cummings and Mr. B. McGuckin—some incidental bass passages having been efficiently rendered by the Rev. J. H. Lambert. Several of the choruses told well, particularly the chorus of Angels (for female voices); the jubilant movement, "The grave cannot praise Thee"; the chorus of children, "Hosanna," and that for full choir at the end of the first part of the oratorio—the solemn chorus, "Men and Brethren," and the movement which closes the oratorio, "Him hath God exalted." The fine orchestral playing gave full effect to the "Andante Pastorale," and to the elaborate overture which opens the second part of the oratorio. Partly owing to the fatigue of the previous performances, and partly, perhaps, to want of sufficient familiarity with the music, the chorus-singing was occasionally scarcely equal to what it had been. The second part of Thursday morning's programme consisted of Haydn's fine mass in D minor, known as the "Imperial" Mass, which was well given, the solo portions by Miss A. Williams, Madame Enriquez, Mr. McGuckin, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

At the Thursday evening's concert, in the Shirehall, Mr. Arthur Sullivan again appeared as conductor. A special feature on this occasion was the fine singing of Madame Albani, who gave Bellini's "Casta Diva," with charming grace in the opening movement and brilliant execution in the concluding portion. In the ballad "Robin Adair" the expression of refined sentiment and pathos produced as great an effect as that which had followed the previous scena, and a persistent encore was replied to by singing Brahms's "Gute nacht." Madame Albani also sang the leading part in the well-known quartet from "Rigoletto," her associates having been Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. Other vocal pieces—more or less familiar—were rendered by singers already named; the Bradford choir having sung, with much effect, the late Mr. H. Smart's part-song "Ave Maria." The instrumental music consisted of Mendelssohn's overture "The Hebrides," Mr. Weist Hill's graceful "Gavotte" (for stringed instruments only), and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, all well played, the "Gavotte" having been conducted by its composer. The concert concluded with the national anthem.

"The Messiah"—the usual festival climax—was given in the cathedral yesterday (Friday) week, when the chorus-singing was again remarkable for excellence. Madame Albani gave the soprano recitatives and the airs, "Rejoice greatly," and "Come unto him"—in the first part—and the subsequent air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," with admirable qualities of voice and style; having also co-operated in the two quartets. The other solo music was distributed between Miss A. Williams, Mesdames Patey and Enriquez, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Thurley Beale. Mr. T. Harper's fine trumpet-playing in the air, "The trumpet shall sound" (well sung by Mr. Beale), was an important incidental feature.

The supplemental concert given in the Shirehall on the Friday evening, calls for no special comment. The programme comprised Haydn's string quartet in D minor, and that by Spohr, op. 43; the three last movements of Beethoven's Septet—and the "Andante" from Spohr's ninth violin concerto, skilfully played by Mr. Weist Hill, who led the first quartet; the other, and the portions of the septet, having been led by Mr. H. C. Cooper. The other instrumentalists were—Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. R. Blagrove, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. C. Harper, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. C. Ould, and Mr. White. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss de Fonblanque, Madame Patey, and Mr. Cummings.

Mr. Langdon Colborne—organist of Hereford Cathedral—has, with the exceptions specified, conducted the Festival performances with attentive care—this having been his first experience in the office, as successor to the late respected Mr. Townshend Smith. Mr. Done (of Worcester) has presided ably at the organ, as has Mr. Lloyd (of Gloucester) at the pianoforte. The business arrangements have been greatly facilitated and benefited by the zeal and courtesy of the

honorary secretary, the Rev. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, of Tyford Rectory.

The money results of the festival will probably not show so great a falling off as was feared in consequence of the depressed state of the times. The total amount at the close of last week was something under £870; but this will certainly be increased (perhaps largely) by donations still to come.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts are still maintaining their interest. Madame Essipoff, whose fine pianoforte-playing has proved so attractive, was replaced on Saturday by Mr. Charles Hallé, who played Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor and two unaccompanied solos with great effect. On Monday the serial (weekly) performance of Beethoven's Symphonies was continued by giving No. 6 ("The Pastoral"). Among the vocalists who have recently appeared are Mdlle. Dyna Beumer, Miss Mary Davies, Mrs. Osgood, Mesdames Sterling and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. McGuckin, and Mr. Santley. On Wednesday Mr. Hallé was announced to play Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat—the first part of the programme having been otherwise also of a specially classical nature.

THEATRES.

The Vaudeville has revived Mr. Albery's clever comedy of "The Two Roses." It was this drama which first secured Mr. Henry Irving a hearing with the public as a judicious and intelligent actor. It also made the reputation of Miss Amy Fawcett as Lottie, and of Mr. Montague as Jack Wyatt, of whom at present remembrances only remain. The part of Digby Grant is now worthily filled by Mr. Henry Howe, and Mr. David James sustains the part of Mr. Jenkins, originally realised by Mr. George Honey, while Jack Wyatt is represented by Mr. W. Herbert. Mr. Hargreaves replaces Mr. W. H. Stephens as Mr. Furnival, the solicitor. The existing Lottie is Miss M. Illington. Other changes have taken place in the cast, not needful to mention. The revived piece has been again accepted with all the honours, and the poetic spirit with which much of the dialogue is impregnated met with cordial recognition. Mr. Howe has increased his reputation by his skilful interpretation of the part of Digby Grant. The Caleb of Mr. Thomas Thorne is as successful and pointed as ever, and Miss Sophie Larkin is admirable as Mrs. Jenkins. With the aid of picturesque scenery this pleasing play must be able to renew its lease of popularity.

To-night at the Royal Court Mr. Wilson Barrett begins his management of that fashionable theatre with the production of a new four-act drama by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, entitled "Fernande," derived from Victorien Sardou's comedy.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's elegant entertainment is announced to reopen at St. George's Hall on Monday evening, the 29th inst., with "£100 Reward," Mr. Corney Grain's musical sketch, "Our Calico Ball," and "Back from India." Several novelties will shortly be produced.

The Polytechnic now aims at attaining a still higher character as a scientific institution than ever. It will in future prefer scientific lectures to more humorous entertainments, and substitute these by artistic representations. Miss Gertrude Kellogg gives some Readings of great merit, consisting of "Archie Dean," by Gail Hamilton, "Charles Edward at Versailles," by Aytoun, "The One-Horse Shay," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and "Our Folks," by Ethel Lynn. Miss Kellogg's delivery is marked by great intelligence. We were also much pleased by an instrumental concert, in which Mdlles. and Master Paggi were the performers. The selections from Verdi, Donizetti, and Bellini were excellently rendered. Mdlle. Anita Paggi exhibits rare skill on the flute, and Mdlle. Josephine is a pleasing performer on the violin. Master L. F. Paggi plays the violoncello with great taste. Mr. F. C. Burnand's dyspeptic illusion, entitled "Curried Prawns," is amusing; and Mr. A. J. Carter's lecture on "The Watch and Its History" instructive and interesting. With such attractions the Polytechnic deserves the patronage of an enlightened public.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels entered last Thursday upon the fifteenth year of their management in St. James's Hall in one continuous season with a new programme, rendered especially attractive, the songs, burlesque sketches, dances, and stories being all new. The length of time that these performances have been continuously before the public is sure proof of their popularity.

At Tussaud's (of which the same remark as to continuance may be made with still greater force) the public are presented with a new arrangement of the Napoleon Family, from Napoleon I. to the late Prince Imperial; also with memorials of the Cabul massacre, consisting of Viceroy Lord Lytton, Nawab Gholam Hasein Khan, Generals Roberts, Sir S. Browne, and great Indian group.

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The fifty-sixth annual report for 1878 of the Berlin Society for the Promotion of Christianity Among the Jews has been lately published. There is no concealment of the fact that the visible results do not correspond with the wishes of the society. The receipts during the year amounted to only 16,731 marks (about £836), of which 11,951 marks (about £597) were the proceeds of a simultaneous collection on the Tenth Sunday after Trinity in all the Protestant churches of the kingdom of Prussia.

In the appendix some details are given respecting the distribution of the Jews all over the world. The total number of the Hebrew race to-day is about what it was in the days of King David—between six and seven millions. There are in Europe, according to the latest statistical information, about five millions; in Asia, 200,000; in Africa, over 80,000; in America, from a million to a million and a half. More than half of the European Jews (2,621,000) reside in Russia; 1,375,000 in Austria (of whom 575,000 in the Polish province of Galicia); 512,000 in Germany (61,000 in the Polish province of Posen); Roumania is credited with 274,000, and Turkey with 100,000. There are 70,000 in Holland, 50,000 in England, 49,000 in France, 35,000 in Italy; Spain and Portugal have between 2000 and 4000; 1800 in Sweden, 25 in Norway. Nothing is said about Denmark or Switzerland. The number of Jewish residents in Berlin is given at 45,000—nearly as many as in the whole of France, and more than in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the Scandinavian peninsula altogether. The majority of the African Jews live in the province of Algiers. But they are to be found in Abyssinia and all along the north coast, and even in the Saharan oases, frequently acting as intermediaries between the Mohammedans and Christians. Of the Asiatic Jews, 20,000 are assigned to India and 25,000 to Palestine. The population of Jerusalem is given as 7000 Mohammedans, 5000 Christians, and 13,500 Jews: these last are classified as German, Spanish, or Arabic Jews. The report gives no details concerning America, except that in New York there are thirty synagogues.

NEW BOOKS.

The recent terrible event at Cabul has renewed with tremendous emphasis the demonstration of a perilous mistake which the British Government of India perpetrated in the policy of its Afghan War. We are invited to a fresh perusal of the historical statement drawn up by the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, and republished by Messrs. Strahan and Co. It formed part originally of his larger work on the "Eastern Question," the main portion of which, relating to Bulgaria and Roumelia, and the case of Turkey in presence of Russia and the European Powers, has ceased to be of immediate public interest. The *Afghan Question from 1841 to 1878* comprises a detailed exposition of all the proceedings that led to the declaration of war against the late Ameer, Shere Ali, rather less than a twelvemonth ago. It has the most direct bearing upon the causes and character of that ferocious outbreak at Cabul on the 3rd inst., which has cost the lives of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions at the Residency, and has necessarily brought on a fresh military expedition. The inveterate dislike of the Afghans to every arrangement for admitting an English officer to dwell in their country as agent of the Imperial Government of India has always been the real subject of dispute. It has from the first been declared that there would be the greatest danger of such an intrusion, though formally sanctioned by the Ameer, being resented by a strong party of the chiefs and nobles, of the soldiery, the Mussulman clergy, and the people. They would be likely, again and again, to revolt and to kill the devoted Envoy. This is what has actually taken place. The Duke of Argyll's little volume shows that the quarrel between the British Government and the late Afghan ruler was forced on by Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton insisting upon that fatal arrangement, in violation of previous understandings and assurances of the Indian Viceroy. He charges our Government with a reckless disregard both of equity and prudence. The whole question of our late dealings with Afghanistan is reduced to this simple issue. Was it right and just, or wise and politic, by menaces and violence to thrust upon that independent nation an official representative of British power, in a shape which is dreaded and detested by the Afghans, regarding it as preliminary to their subjugation? They have never yet forgotten the transactions of forty years ago, or the iniquitous conduct of a British Indian Government towards Dost Mohammed, the father of Shere Ali. The revenge which was taken by some of them, in the murder of Burnes and Macnaghten, was an example that naturally suggested itself for the indulgence of their present hostility. It does certainly appear that the treatment of Shere Ali by Lord Lytton, under the direction of the Marquis of Salisbury, as late Secretary of State for India, was not justifiable, either upon grounds of morality or of statesman-like discretion. This is a grave charge, which may still be worth considering. For, if the verdict should go against these distinguished English noblemen, they and their Ministerial colleagues are to be held responsible for the late shocking disaster at Cabul, and for the incalculable difficulties, political and financial, rather than military, which are likely to ensue. The Duke of Argyll's views were supported by Lord Northbrook and the late Lord Lawrence, two of the Viceroy's of India, and by several other experienced officials who have borne testimony on the same side, including those in the confidence of Lord Mayo. The opinions of these distinguished persons certainly demand our serious attention. There are special points of administrative expediency and of military geography upon which such men as Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Henry Rawlinson have a right to be heard. But, for a just and true account of the course of British Indian statesmanship with respect to this affair, we should prefer to listen to Lord Northbrook and the Duke of Argyll, because of the great offices they have held, and not because of their party connection. The reader moved by such considerations to peruse his Grace's narrative of *The Afghan Question* will at least find it clear of superfluous and irrelevant matter, but more like a straightforward indictment and speech for the prosecution than a judicial summing-up and balancing of the case. The Duke writes as one who has from the outset quite made up his mind that Lords Salisbury and Lytton are undeniably guilty of the serious political misdemeanours imputed to them. He has before him their own statements, that of Lord Lytton, dated at Simla, May 10, 1877, and that of Lord Cranbrook, who succeeded Lord Salisbury at the India Office, and whose despatch of Nov. 18 last year was subjected to Parliamentary discussion. The Viceregal and Ministerial assertions concerning matters of fact are severely criticised by the Duke of Argyll in point of veracity, as well as their arguments or assumptions to justify the policy which has been adopted. We do not care to follow his Grace through these disagreeable strictures upon documents which have been some time exposed to free comment. It is more to the purpose that he vindicates the Afghan nation and its late ruler from the imputation of treachery or premeditated hostility to the British Indian Government, while he disperses the vague notions of Russian intrigue in that quarter, which have sadly obscured the perception of what is just and fair dealing on our own part. The great matter is, that we had promised the Ameer, over and over again, in accordance with his earnest entreaties, not to press him to admit a resident British Envoy. He never objected to the presence at Cabul, or in any other Afghan city, of Asiatic and Mussulman diplomatic agents of the Indian Government, who are fully competent to watch and report to the Viceroy all that goes on in that country. But the Marquis of Salisbury, so far back as 1875, had resolved to break the distinct agreement which long subsisted upon this important point; and he and Lord Lytton proceeded, with extreme harshness of manner and with gross unfairness in the making of pretexts and opportunities, to drive Shere Ali towards the concession they desired. It ought to be considered, in all such cases, that the position of a ruler like Shere Ali, who depends on the approval and support of those around him, his councillors and generals and the heads of his religion, may prevent his yielding to foreign demands that we should, perhaps, think reasonable and practicable enough. The same is to be remarked of the Zulu King Cetewayo with reference to the peremptory conditions of Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum, which the unfortunate monarch was to accept within thirty days. In the one case, as in the other, it was an act of positive cruelty to follow up the demand with an instant military invasion. There was not the slightest occasion for such hot haste to begin the work of bloodshed by declaring war, as no attack on the British dominions had been attempted or threatened. The conditions desired might possibly have been obtained by pacific negotiations at some more favourable time. These considerations lead us to condemn alike the Afghan war and the Zulu war of the last twelvemonth as national crimes of no small magnitude. Their military success is not very glorious; and their results cannot finally be advantageous, if they proceed from dealings at variance with strict equity, which is the same for our transactions with a barbarian as with a civilised foreign nation. It appears even now probable that, both in Central and in South Africa, we shall have to pay the penalty of rash and unjust aggressive wars by future long endurance of the most onerous and vexatious perplexities,

which might well have been spared. Yet this may be a less evil than the permanent deprivation of the English political conscience, from the safe and easy commission of wrongful acts exempt from their natural consequences of shame and trouble. The Duke of Argyll, indeed, adopts a different view of the Zulu question, which he has not studied as he has the Afghan question. But his remark is, we think, equally applicable to either instance: "A course of action characterised by such conduct will turn out to be as injurious as it has been immoral." It is that sort of wrong which never comes right but by turning, to a different course.

A difficult, almost an impossible, subject is handled with rare knowledge and discretion, and probably with as much completeness as was attainable, in *Rabelais*: by Walter Besant, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), one of the charming little volumes belonging to the series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers." Some idea of the difficulties with which the editor had to contend may be obtained from the fact that the warmest friends and admirers of Rabelais have to make apologies for him, and that his own countrymen, the wisest, the most learned, the most critical, and the least squeamish among them, are divided in opinion about him: you may cite the names of many illustrious French writers and critics by whom, though they may have subsequently modified their judgment, he has been pronounced a monstrous buffoon, wallowing in filth, indecency, and profanity; and, on the other hand, as many, or many more, equally illustrious, by whom he is lauded to the skies as a wit, a humourist, a laughing philosopher, a sage, a seer, a comic Solomon, covering himself with obscenity as with a garment, for protective purposes, to mislead the superficial who are impressed by externals, and behaving, in some sort, like David at the court of King Achish, when the son of Jesse assumed the madman, "scrabbled on the doors of the gate, and let his spittle fall down upon his beard." However that may be, the warmest defenders and admirers of Rabelais are obliged to acknowledge that he is unrepresentable in mixed society, that he must be studied, if at all, in the closet, far from the eyes of women and the young, "to whom the greatest reverence is due," as one would study what is to be learned from the examination of something shameful and unmentionable. We cannot, therefore, be too grateful when so competent an authority as Mr. Besant undertakes to do all the dirty work, and present to the public in cleanly form the result of his investigations, doing just enough to let his readers understand what manner of man and what sort of literature are set before them, and "by what qualities Rabelais has drawn to himself, and continues to draw, the praise and admiration of those who study him." And that Rabelais cannot be entirely passed over, that some notice of such a "foreign classic" is required for the information of the "English reader," must be evident to everybody who reflects that the writings and the characters of Rabelais are constantly alluded to by our native authors when they seek to point a remark or to employ an apt illustration. Gargantua, Pantagruel, Panurge, Tohu and Bohu, Triboulet, &c., have become quite "household words" among us. As for the life of Rabelais, Mr. Besant, after diligent inquiry, has come to the following conclusions:—That "François Rabelais was born in the town of Chinon, province of Touraine, in the year 1483, the same year in which Luther and Raphael saw the light;" that at a very early, but unascertained, age he was removed from the convent of Seuil, where he began his education, to that of La Baunette, where he was in the good company of "the illustrious Du Bellay brothers," and whence he emerged only to bury himself as a "Franciscan monk, at Fontenay-le-Comte, in Poitou;" that in 1524 he "was out of the convent," being then "in his forty-first year;" that he thereupon began "six years of uninterrupted freedom, leisurely study, and enjoyment;" that in 1530 he resolved to become a physician; that he received his bachelor's degree at Montpellier "two months after entering," and his doctor's degree in 1537, having been from November, 1532, to February, 1534, "physician at the Hospital of Lyons;" that in 1540 he "entered the Collegiate Chapter of St. Maur des Fossés;" that in 1543 he is to be traced "at Symphonien, near Lyons (where he witnessed the death of Guillaume du Bellay), at Chinon, Ligugé, Angers, and perhaps in Normandy;" that in 1549 he was presented to the living of Meudon, which, for reasons not known, he resigned in 1552, either voluntarily or from pressure; and that within a year or so afterwards, the exact date not being assigned, he "died in his bed from natural causes, not by the efforts of the monks," at Paris, "in the Rue des Jardins, parish of St. Paul," where he was buried "at the foot of a tree which preserved his name at least to 1660." He had the vivacity but not the grace of Anacreon; and it is said that "even in death he made a mock of those who at his death most mourned." As much as it is worth while to know about him, so much, if not more, is likely to be found in Mr. Besant's judicious and instructive little volume.

The Rev. Dr. Porter has been appointed president of Queen's College, Belfast, vice Rev. Dr. Henry, resigned.

The foundation-stone of the new Market Hall at Lancaster was laid on Tuesday by the Mayor, Mr. W. Hall. The structure will cost about £10,000.

The committee of the new college for Ryde, which it is proposed to establish at Apsley House, has bought the property and paid £1000 of the purchase money. The Bishop of Winchester has consented to become a visitor. Lord Rollo has been elected president.

Mr. Bright, in a letter written to a gentleman in New York, says he believes that the present policy of the Canadian Government is inflicting a wound on the union between the colony and England, from which, if it be not speedily reversed, great changes must come.

The *Sheffield Independent* understands that the total amount promised to the Wesleyan Methodist Thanksgiving Fund is nearly £173,000. The amount already paid has enabled the treasurers to distribute a further sum of £3300 amongst a number of institutions.

Margaret Robertson, or Duncan, said to be the oldest woman in Scotland, died at Cupar Angus on Tuesday. She was born in 1773. Her husband, a weaver, died fifty years ago and left her with a daughter, who is still alive and over sixty. Mrs. Duncan was a heavy smoker, and until recently, when she became blind, was in possession of all her faculties. Her last illness was only of a week's duration.

As a result of recent agitation on the subject of spelling reform, a society has been formed, with an office in the Adelphi, under the name of the English Spelling Reform Association. Among the names of those who have joined the association may be mentioned the Bishop of Exeter, Mr. Lowe, M.P., Dr. Abbott, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Professor Max Müller, and Sir Charles Reed. The objects the society proposes to aim at are the collection and distribution of information on the subject, the carrying on experiments in teaching to read, and promoting lectures and meetings for the purpose of imparting information.



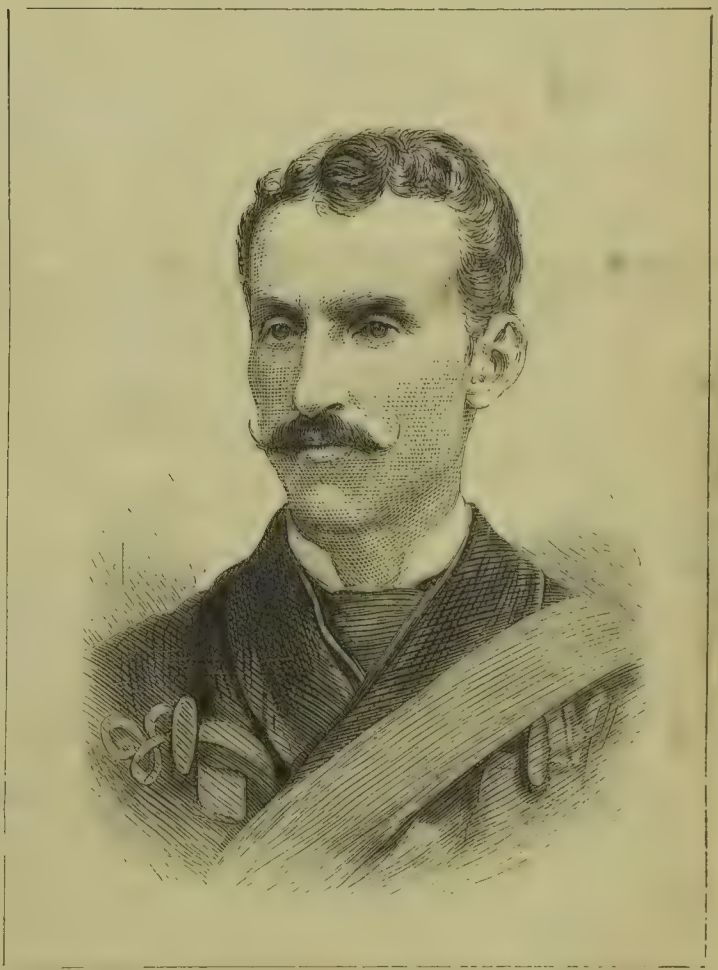
A SKETCH IN AN AFGHAN VILLAGE: WOMEN WASHING LINEN.



DAOUD SHAH, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE AFGHAN ARMY.



COLONEL C. M. MACGREGOR, C.S.I., C.B.



LIEUTENANT REGINALD CLARE HART, V.C., R.E.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

One of the strangest features of the late St. Leger was the general prejudice that existed against Sir Bevy's. With the exception of Blue Blood, he was unquestionably the best-looking horse that ran for the Derby, and he won that race in the most decisive style; yet the public would have nothing to do with him at Doncaster. We were told that he had become a bad roarer, that the Epsom running was all wrong, that Rayon d'Or was sure to reverse his previous position with him; and, though the stable appeared to have unlimited faith in him and kept him at 3 to 1 until the fall of the flag, popular prejudice, as is generally the case, proved correct, and he cut a very poor figure in the race. It is impossible to say how much Rayon d'Or has improved since the spring, for a great race has never been won in more dashing style, the French colt going to the front directly they had fairly settled down to their work, and never again allowing anything to get within two or three lengths of him. Had Wheel of Fortune come to the post in her best form the contest between the pair would have been wonderfully interesting, and, though we cannot doubt the success of the little mare, she would have been called on to gallop faster than she ever galloped before, and we fancy that the first and second would have weighed in before the third had passed the post. Ruperra ran fairly well, though he is by no means the colt that performed in such brilliant style at Ascot and Newmarket last year; but it is said, in extenuation of Lansdown's wretched display, that he hit his leg in the course of the race, so we suppose that he will come to a short price for the Cesarewitch.

The weather on Thursday was dull and gloomy, and after the wonderful crowd that assembled on the previous day the town moor appeared to be almost deserted. Lord Olive (8 st. 2 lb.) appeared to possess a wonderful chance in the Alexandra Plate, but he has proved an unlucky purchase for Sir George Chetwynd, and Master Kildare (9 st.) actually managed to give him 12 lb. The handicapping would have been all the other way last year, when the son of Lord Clifden was winning race after race and was considered about the best three-year-old in England. The Rous Plate, a new race which has taken the place of the Sweepstakes, in which the running in the Champagne Stakes has been so often reversed, was regarded as a match between Duke of Cumberland and a colt by Brown Bread—Mayoress, who had never previously run, but who brought a great reputation from the Fyfield stable. In Bounds ran well until reaching the distance, where she was passed by "the Duke," who, however, was quite unable to reach the Mayoress colt. Sir Joseph (8 st. 1 lb.) seemed wonderfully well in the Portland Plate, and had not a very heavy commission been thrown into the market for Hackthorpe (9 st.), Mr. Legh's luckless horse would have been a tremendous favourite. As usual, he disappointed his owner, and Hackthorpe won pretty cleverly, though Rowston (7 st. 12 lb.) came with such a rush from the half-distance that Archer had to call on his mount in earnest. Except for his victory over Kaleidoscope and Placida in the Northamptonshire Cup, Sir Joseph has had a most unfortunate career this season, as a third in the Lincolnshire Handicap, a similar position in the Great Cheshire Handicap, a second in the Royal Hunt Cup, and a third in the Rous Memorial Stakes represent some of his failures.

A dull morning on the Friday sent everyone to the course fully prepared for rain, but it proved a delightfully fine and warm afternoon. The absence of Wheel of Fortune brought everything to the post for the Park Hill Stakes that could raise a gallop. The quality of the ten fillies that ran may be imagined when Reconciliation, with all her roaring, could carry a 7 lb. penalty into third place over this trying course, and the wretched White Poppy, who, penalised, was only beaten a neck by Peace, who received 11 lb. from her. A capital field of eleven ran for the Prince of Wales's Nursery Plate for two-year-olds, and again Duke of Cumberland (8 st. 7 lb.), who was once more a very hot favourite, had to put up with second place to Prestonpans (8 st.). The latter won in a canter, and is a rare advertisement for Prince Charlie, as he evidently is a thorough stayer, and had previous winners like Eirene (8 st. 12 lb.), May Queen (7 st. 13 lb.), and Bonnie Marden (7 st. 5 lb.) behind him. The Doncaster Cup proved decidedly the sensational race of the meeting. Isonomy was only opposed by Glendale, Jannette, and The Monk, so, of course, such odds as 100 to 15 were laid on him without scruple, and, indeed, the bookmakers did not care to accept any price. For upwards of a mile and a half the pace was wretched, but then the crack took the lead, and it improved a little. Still, they only raced in earnest for about a quarter of a mile, and the agony of the "plungers" may be imagined when Jannette dashed up to Isonomy, pinned him on to the rails, and, after a slashing race home, was only beaten by a head. Of course this form was all wrong, and it transpired after the race that Cannon was driven so close to the rails that his left foot was severely bruised from coming in contact with the heads of the excited Yorkshiresmen, who were craning forward to get a good view of the finish. Still the closeness of the affair has made the backers of the champion for the Cesarewitch rather nervous; and it is quite likely that he needs rest, as he has been in constant training since the beginning of the year. A capital meeting wound up with the easy victory of Ruperra in the Doncaster Stakes; and, now that Mr. Houldsworth's colt seems something like his old self again, we hope to see him place many another good stake to the credit of the "green and gold."

Considering the stagnation of the times, the sales of blood stock at Doncaster were fairly successful. Six from the Waresley Stud made the capital average of 361 gs., a colt by Doncaster—Euxine (1000 gs.) heading the list. The Earl of Scarborough also secured about the same average for his ten, eight of whom were by Strathconan; but the top price (1000 gs.) was made by Covenanter, a half-brother to Bowlander, by King Lad—Lufra. Sir Tatton Sykes was by no means so successful as usual with his three on the Thursday; but Mr. James Snarry did capitally, as a colt by Speculum—Lily Agnes, and an own sister to Lily Agnes, made 800 gs. and 780 gs. respectively. It is always understood that Mr. Cookson's stud will make good prices, and even in this wretched season his nine averaged 440 gs. This result was mainly due to a magnificent colt by Hermit—Lady Audley, and therefore half-brother to Pilgrimage, who fell to Mr. Crawford's bid of 2200 gs.; a filly by Speculum—Bicycle (850 gs.) was also very promising. Mr. W. P. Anson did not do quite so well as usual with his seven, and has to thank a grand colt by Cremorne—Caller Oa (1500 gs.) for an average of 318 gs.

Our scullers appear to be recovering a little from the two crushing blows administered to them by Hanlan, the American champion. Several interesting matches have been made, and on Monday week those old opponents, John Higgins and R. W. Boyd, will meet over the Thames champion course. Elliott has also challenged Hanlan for the "Sportsman" Cup; and from America we hear that a match has at last been arranged between the champion and Courtney.

Daff's Eleven, perhaps the best team of cricketers that ever went out to do battle for the old country, are carrying all

before them in Canada, where their fine play has excited the greatest admiration.

On Friday and Saturday next a contest for twenty-six hours on bicycles will take place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. All the crack long-distance riders have entered, with the important exception of Waller, of Newcastle, the champion.

THE AFGHAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Ameer Yakoub Khan, in his hurried message of the 3rd inst. to Major Conolly, announcing the insurrection at Cabul and the attack on the British Residency, stated that he had sent Daoud Shah to recall the mutinous regiments to order, and that Daoud Shah was stoned, wounded with a spear, and pulled off his horse. It was next stated that Daoud Shah had been brought back to the Ameer's palace, and had there died of his wounds at a later hour of the day. We are not yet in a position to confirm these statements, which may be reasonably left in doubt, so long as the Ameer's conduct towards the British Government and its agents at Cabul is regarded as questionable; and it is quite possible that Daoud Shah still lives, and holds command at the head of the Afghan army. He accompanied Yakoub Khan to the meeting with the British General and political agent at Gundamuk, where the portrait we now give was drawn by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist, in May last. He wore a black or very dark-coloured uniform, of European cut. Daoud Shah, whose official rank or title, borrowed from Persian language, was that of "Sipah Salar," was a Ghilzai by birth, and is said to have raised himself by his own abilities. Our Special Artist writes of him that "his great stature—over six feet—and his strongly-marked expressive features, would have made him a noticeable person anywhere. When at Gundamuk he took a great interest in everything connected with our army, and no doubt he learned much at that time which would have been valuable to him in his profession. Daoud Shah in his death deserves our sympathy if, according to the account, he fell when sent by his master on a message for the assistance of our people."

COLONEL C. M. MACGREGOR, C.S.I., C.B.

This distinguished officer has been named for a staff appointment of great importance connected with the intended military expedition into Afghanistan. He is a son of the late Major R. G. MacGregor, of the Bengal Artillery, and comes of the old stock of the MacGregors of Glengyle. He obtained his first commission on Oct. 20, 1856, and his service since has been a distinguished record that very few can equal. He served throughout the Mutiny Campaign of 1857, 1858, and 1859 with the 1st Bengal Fusiliers and Hodson's Horse, and in China with Fane's Horse. On his return from the campaign in China, Sir Hugh Rose, with that intuition which marked him, selected Colonel MacGregor for the post of second in command of Hodson's Horse. Thus at the age of twenty-one he was brought into prominent notice. He served throughout the trying campaign in Bhotan as Brigade-Major, and then as D.A.Q.M.G.; and when the Abyssinian war broke out Lord Napier took him to that country as D.A.Q.M.G. of Cavalry. In the long period of peace which followed, Colonel MacGregor was not idle. For five years he was engaged in compiling perhaps the most important work that has ever emanated from the Military Department in India—viz., the "Gazetteer of Central Asia;" and when the famine of 1874 arose, he was selected by Lord Northbrook to undertake the work of directing the transport of supplies to the starving districts. Here, too, as before, he displayed eminent powers of organisation. Untiring as ever, he next undertook at his own expense an extensive exploration in Persia, the account of which is given in his lately published work, "Travels in Khorassan." In 1875 and 1876, he was sent by Lord Salisbury to explore the dangerous tract of country between the Mekran coast and the Helmund. By all this, Colonel MacGregor added to his reputation, and when the Afghan War broke out he was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General to Sir Samuel Browne's force, an appointment which gave universal satisfaction. Indeed, as a correspondent of an Indian paper received last mail ably puts it:—"The appointment of Colonel MacGregor gives us the security of having a man of well-known abilities at the helm. Probably no officer in India is more fitted for his present post. Hitherto he has been responsible for the line of communication from Peshawur to Gundamuk, and has performed that arduous task as, probably, no one but he could have done it. He is a practical soldier, as well as a most distinguished one; and we venture to say that, if Generals were elected by popular vote, he undoubtedly would be the first favourite."

It may be noted that, though now only thirty-eight years of age, Colonel MacGregor has served in five campaigns, has been six times wounded; and, in addition to the medals for India, China, Bhotan, and Abyssinia, he has received the Star of India, and was one of the first batch of Companions of the new Order of the Indian Empire; so that, if spared, we may yet confidently predict a still more brilliant future for this able and gallant officer.

The portrait of Colonel MacGregor is from a photograph by Saccipi, of Rome.

LIEUTENANT REGINALD HART, V.C., R.E.

It was lately announced that the Queen has bestowed the Victoria Cross upon this officer for the act performed by him during the recent Afghan campaign, in rescuing a mounted sowar of the 13th Bengal Lancers on Jan. 31, 1879, as recorded in the accompanying statement:—Lieutenant Reginald Clare Hart, Royal Engineers, for his gallant conduct in risking his own life in endeavouring to save the life of a private soldier. The Lieutenant-General commanding the Second Division Peshawur Field Force reports that when on convoy duty with that force on Jan. 31, 1879, Lieutenant Hart, of the Royal Engineers, took the initiative in running some 1200 yards to the rescue of a wounded sowar of the 13th Bengal Lancers in a river bed exposed to the fire of the enemy, of unknown strength, from both flanks, and also from a party in the river bed. Lieutenant Hart reached the wounded sowar, drove off the enemy, and brought him under cover with the aid of some soldiers who accompanied him on the way.

The portrait of Lieutenant Hart is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Fox, of Piccadilly and Cheapside.

The *York Herald* states that an influential meeting has been held at Berwick-on-Tweed in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a second-grade school for Northumberland, Durham, and North Yorkshire, principally by the legacy of the late Mr. B. Flounders, of Yarm. Mr. Albert Grey, of Howick, stated that if the three counties raised the £10,000 required for building purposes, St. John's Hospital, Durham, had promised to contribute another £10,000. A resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to do its best to raise its share of the money required.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression has agreed upon the following heads of inquiry:—(1) Condition of Farms; (2) Condition of Farmers; (3) the Labourer; (4) Land Laws; (5) Land Tenancy; (6) Agricultural Education; (7) Condition of Estates; (8) Agricultural Statistics to be furnished by the Board of Trade; (9) Returns of Imports and Exports of Agricultural Produce to be furnished by the Customs; and (10) Importations of Agricultural Produce from Foreign Countries. The *York Herald* states that the office of Assistant-Commissioner for the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cheshire (being the Northern division of the inquiry) has been accepted by Mr. Coleman, of Rical Hall, near York; and the *Scotsman* announces the appointment of Mr. James Hope as Assistant-Commissioner. The Commissioners will visit Scotland and Ireland next spring.

The *Mark Lane Express* says that a large proportion of wheat and barley has been cut and carried in the southern counties. With some reservation in favour of oats, all the spring corn crops may be pronounced to a great extent failures. The wheat trade continues dull, and without change in prices. The average price of British wheat last week was 47s. 11d. per quarter. The weather last week was unfavourable to harvest operations, and even within thirty miles of London numbers of fields are yet untouched by the reaper, while in the North and in Wales a large proportion of the crops are still green. In a few advanced districts, however, it is said that threshing has begun, and that the return is quite disappointing. But it is too early as yet to judge definitely of the character of the crop. In France harvesting is almost completed, but the reports as to the results are very conflicting. In its commercial summary the *Débat* says that the hopes lately entertained will be disappointed. In Holland the bad harvest is referred to in the King's speech, and generally throughout the Continent the agricultural outlook is gloomy; in Italy, more particularly, actual distress is spoken of.

Mr. Drummond, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Washington, contributes to Tuesday morning's *Daily News* a letter on the prices at which wheat, beef, and pork, produced in the United States, can be profitably sold in this country. Briefly, Mr. Drummond's conclusions are that, from Philadelphia (which, for the present, at any rate, is a cheaper route than either the New York, Boston, or Baltimore), average red winter wheat can be sold in Liverpool at 39s. 8d. per quarter; beef from New York at from 7d. to 7½d. per lb.; and pigs for about 3½d. per lb. These prices, it will be borne in mind, have reference only to the present, when the great trunk railways, through excessive competition, are carrying goods from the west without gain to themselves, and often even at a positive loss.

A number of tenant farmers' delegates sailed last week for Canada, under the auspices of the Canadian Government. They represent Roxburghshire, Berwickshire, Dumfriesshire, Durham, Cumberland, and Yorkshire, and the Eastern and Southern counties of England, as well as several districts of Ireland. Their object is to report to the agricultural classes the advantages which the Dominion presents as a field for settlement.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has announced that three of his farms near Bury St. Edmunds—of 1200, 800, and 350 acres respectively—will be let on advantageous terms, to meet the agricultural depression. The first has been let at £600 a year; it will now be let for four years at £900, on a sliding scale, by which no rent will be paid for the first year. The terms for the other farms are similar. The tenants will be allowed to kill rabbits on the farm nine months in the year, and in the plantations at certain periods, and to snare hares three months in the year. The Maharajah's estates abound with game.

In several cases the notices given by Lord Kilmorey to the tenants on his Cheshire estates has been withdrawn, and in other cases the agent has intimated to the tenants that he will make special representations to the landlord on behalf of the existing tenants. In two or three cases, however, the tenants, who state that they have for four years been living on their capital, have expressed their determination not to accept a farm again under his Lordship.

Sir Geoffrey Palmer has decided to return to his tenants 10 per cent of their rents at Carlton Curlew, Leicester, on account of the prevailing agricultural distress.

The condition of Irish agriculture was painfully illustrated by the proceedings at Banagher fair on Tuesday. The number of sheep penned was about 17,000, but the sales did not exceed £600. Last year the number penned was 18,944, and the sales 17,394.

Lord Ventry has made an abatement in rents to the tenants of his Kerry estates. To those whose rents have been recently increased he has allowed 25 per cent, and on the old lettings 15 per cent.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., has written to his tenants on the Kilmore estate saying he considers it to be the duty of a landlord to share in the unavoidable losses arising from bad years, and he will therefore allow to each of them the remission of the whole of the present half-year's rent.

Mr. St. John T. Blacker has granted an abatement of 25 per cent to the tenants on his property in the north of the county of Kerry, which is extensive. The abatement is to be made both on the March and September rents of the present year.

The thirty-seventh annual show, under the auspices of the Wirral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society, was held last week at Birkenhead. Mr. R. Barton, of Caldys Manor, presided over the dinner which took place in connection with the exhibition.

The Great International Potato Exhibition, under the auspices of a number of influential gentlemen interested in the cultivation of this important esculent vegetable, began on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace.

The Earl of Bective, M.P., in proposing the principal toast at the Lonsdale Agricultural Association Show on Tuesday, referred at length to the cause of the depression in agriculture. He attributed the depression to a succession of bad seasons, and to the bad condition of commercial trade generally. Although the times were bad, prices in agricultural produce were yet not lower than they were some years ago, and he was very hopeful that the country would soon see a return to prosperity. As regarded suggested alterations in the land laws, he thought that landlords and tenants could manage their own affairs best themselves, and deprecated any compulsory legislation for regulating the relations between landlord and tenant, although he highly approved of the Agricultural Holdings Act, as it made that a rule which was previously only a custom—namely, that outgoing tenants should receive adequate compensation for unexhausted improvements. A return to protection was by some persons suggested, but that would not meet the exigencies of the situation, and he certainly was of opinion that any system which artificially raised prices of food for the benefit of a special class would not be tolerated for one moment.

Mr. W. S. Stanhope, member for South Yorkshire, speaking at Loxley, near Sheffield, on Monday, referred to the agricul-

tural distress, which, although serious, he thought had been very considerably exaggerated. The only way in which the Government could assist the farmer was by sound legislation to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases which affected live stock.

At the annual dinner of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society, held at the Corn Exchange on the 11th inst., Lord Burghley, president of the society, said:—"Societies of that character tended in a great measure to keep up the pre-eminence of British agriculture, which was so absolutely necessary. He only wished there was some society that would keep up the breed of English horses sufficiently well to prevent foreigners coming over and winning such races as the St. Leger, recently run. They had all heard so much about agricultural depression that he scarcely liked to say a word about it. No one had been able to give them any practical remedy. Politicians seemed to throw the blame on one party or the other. There were people who talked of breaking up the large landed property, and substituting what they were pleased to term a peasant proprietorship. He should, however, like to know where the money would come from to purchase these small properties. The present floating capital which was used for cultivation of the soil would be entirely absorbed in their purchase, and the result would be the gradual impoverishment of the entire landed property of this country, both great and small. There was another remedy, which Mr. Grant Duff seemed to start up, which was that the sympathetic combination existing between landlord and tenant should become a purely commercial one, and that the charitable feeling which had shown itself so often lately between landlord and tenant in their straitened circumstances should be done away with. That he could not agree with. They had read lately of a number of farmers who had thrown up the knife and fork in England and had emigrated. But his idea of emigration was—and he submitted it with all humility—that if a man had a shilling in his pocket, let him stay in England. It was the only country where he was able or likely honestly to make two of it, and where, when he had made the odd shilling, he could spend it with satisfaction to himself. He thought that, notwithstanding all the remedies they had heard of, they must still look to the laws of nature for assistance. They must look to the farmers' wives to assist the farmers; not to go about like grand ladies, but to put their shoulders to the wheel. Their daughters must not be brought up to play the piano, but as farmers' wives. They should not be brought up to play lawn-tennis, and speak French and other languages; they were wanted to exist entirely in this country to assist the agricultural interest. That was his opinion of matters.

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

A Parliamentary statement has been issued of the trade of British India with British possessions and foreign countries for the five years 1873-4 to 1877-8. The interchanges of India with other countries are conducted in the main with England and China, which take between them about 75 per cent. of the total trade of the country.

It appears from this review that the total imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom for the last five years show an increase of seven crores of rupees; but the exports have only increased about one crore. The increase in the former is widely distributed over various articles, the most important of which are cotton twist and piece-goods and liquors. In metals, although there was a large increase in quantity, the value declined considerably. The increase in exports to England was due chiefly to rice, wheat, hides, and skins, jute, linseed and rapeseed, and tea. Most of the principal articles imported into India increased considerably during the year 1877-8, which, however, is not considered normal and satisfactory. The great development of the trade is held to be the outcome of the efforts made by traders in England suffering from the consequences of a severe and prolonged commercial crisis to find markets for their goods and obtain a money return enabling them to continue the struggle even at a loss. This was especially the case in the cotton goods, materially helping to continue the unfavourable condition of the exchange. Coal increased largely, from 519,749 tons to 601,257 tons. Coloured piece-goods show a material decline, but white goods have rather increased. Owing to the famine, the imports of grain and pulse show a large development. There is a considerable increase in the import of liquors, but in machinery and mills there has been some diminution. The augmentation in metals is most marked in copper and iron. Provisions increased materially, as was also the case with railway plant and rolling stock. The increase in the item of sugar has been very great, owing to the great rise in the price of Indian sugar. Woollen piece-goods show a slight reduction. As regards exports, the quantity of raw cotton shipped to the United Kingdom has been falling off year after year since 1871-2. England is, in fact, no longer a large customer for Indian cotton, much less than half of the total exports going thither.

The Continental countries, however, maintain their demand on an increasing scale. Austria, during the year, took about 407,000 cwt., France about 611,000 cwt., Germany 109,000, Italy 434,000, and China is also a fairly large consumer, having taken 209,000 cwt. The exports of manufactured cotton would appear by the figures to have doubled in five years.

The following paragraph with reference to

Indian cotton-mills is worthy of reproduction:—"The Indian cotton-mills have had much to contend with during the last three or four years. Over-production in Lancashire has caused the Indian markets to be glutted with Manchester goods thrown into the country in reckless profusion, to be disposed of at any loss; the failure of crops caused by drought has most seriously impaired the purchasing power of the people; and, simultaneously with the operation of these two causes of unfavourable trade for the mills, it happened that they had themselves accumulated very large stocks, and that, as a consequence of inefficient, and in some cases dishonest, management, it was absolutely necessary to dispose of these stocks for what they might fetch. Hence the very largely increased exports during the year of review and the year previous to it. But these speculations have not resulted profitably, and most, if not all, of the mills have been compelled to work on short time; some have closed altogether—only temporarily, it may be hoped—and wages have everywhere been reduced. That the mills have been able to survive the crisis through which they have passed is a proof—considering the character of their management generally—that the industry is essentially sound, that it has in it all the elements of permanence, and that it will eventually be prosperous. Nevertheless, the mills have still a bad time before them. The importation of Manchester goods continues on an increased scale, and the Chinese have imitated the example of India, and set up the first native spinning and weaving mill at Shanghai, a mill which if it succeeds—and there seems to be no reason to apprehend failure—will undoubtedly be only the forerunner of many others. Now China is the principal foreign customer for Indian twist. However, events such as these must be looked for; it seems tolerably clear that as the years go by no nation will feel disposed to continue a day longer than can be helped dependent on another nation for the supply of the fabric from which the bulk of the clothing of the population is made. The fabric will, under ordinary favourable conditions, be made in the country itself, and Manchester and India (so far as India has secured a foreign customer) must alike resign themselves to see consumption of their manufactures more and more limited to the country in which they are made. It is, perhaps, well that India should become aware that China cannot be depended upon as a permanent customer before the trade has so extended and developed as to become an essential resource for the mills."

A statistical abstract relating to British India from 1868-9 to 1877-8, recently issued, gives the area of British India, exclusive of Native States, as 899,341 square miles, the number of inhabited houses, 37,043,524, and the population 191,096,603. The area of the Native States is stated at 575,255 square miles, and the population at 49,161,540. The area of the French possessions is 178 square miles, and the population 271,400; and of the Portuguese possessions, 1036 square miles, the population being 407,712. The total area of all India is thus 1,475,870 square miles, and the total population 240,937,315. Of the population of British India 139,343,820 were Hindoos, 1,174,436 Sikhs, 40,867,125 Mohammedans, 2,832,851 Buddhists and Jains, 897,632 Christians, and 3,417,304 others, and 561,069 whose religion is not known. The total revenue in the year 1878 was £58,969,301, and the total expenditure £62,512,338. In the year 1877 there were 19,695 persons killed by wild beasts and venomous snakes, 46 being killed by elephants, 819 by tigers, 200 by leopards, 85 by bears, 564 by wolves, 24 by hyenas, 1180 by other wild animals, and 16,777 by snakes. The numbers killed in the two preceding years were 19,273 and 21,391 respectively. The sum of £10,301 15s. was paid as rewards for the destruction of wild beasts and snakes during the year, the total number of the former destroyed being 22,851, and of the latter 127,295. During the year 1877 there were 688 persons sentenced to death.

REORGANISATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The long-delayed scheme of reorganisation for the clerical branches of the London establishments of the Customs Department has been promulgated by the Treasury, and the classification of work and pay for the various offices of the service are now being arranged by the Board of Customs. The recommendation of the Playfair Commission, that in every department which it was proposed to reorganise there should be a judicious scheme of retirement which, by providing for the removal of the older officials, would conduce to the efficiency of the public service and increase the flow of promotion for the younger members of that service has, according to the *Daily News*, been entirely ignored in the case of the Customs Department. The old establishments of "principal," "first class," and "second class" clerks have been reorganised into "principal" and "higher division" clerks; whilst provision is made for a large "lower division" class of clerks to be partly formed from selected "writers," and to be recruited afterwards from outside the service. A small number of "writers," as such, will still be attached to each reorganised office. None of the present established clerks form part of the lower division, but the surplus clerks become "redundants" of the "higher division" when, as in the case of every one of the reorganised offices in the customs, the present number of established

clerks exceeds the number fixed for the higher division, and these "redundants" will only be placed on the higher division as vacancies arise. The result of the new arrangements is that considerably over a hundred clerks on the London establishments alone, many of whom have seen service ranging from fifteen to twenty-five years, find themselves "redundant." In the adjustment of the proportion between higher and lower division posts in the different offices and in the distribution of what is called "duty pay," the most extraordinary and unaccountable course has been adopted. As a rule, our contemporary says, to those who had more been given, whilst to those who had not (including the greatest sufferers from the stagnation in promotion) have been taken away advantages which ought to have accrued to them under any just system of reorganisation. It follows that the offices which are worse treated are those which perform the most important duties—the offices, that is to say, which are brought most directly into contact with the public.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND BANK.

The Bristol magistrates gave their decision yesterday week in the case of the prosecution of the West of England and South Wales District Bank directors. They thought there was no evidence of promoting "T. W. Booker and Co." as a fraudulent company, and that the charges of having issued false balance-sheets in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876 were not proved, but that upon the charge of having issued false balance-sheets in 1877 and 1878 the magistrates considered that it was their duty to send all the defendants for trial. The defendants were admitted to bail in their respective recognisances of £1000 and a surety to the same amount. Originally the proceedings embraced seven directors of the bank—namely, Mr. Jerom Murch, chairman, Mr. G. H. Leonard, Mr. J. Coates, Mr. Allen, the Rev. Hereford Brooke George, Mr. C. Lucas, and Mr. J. H. S. Payne, with Mr. J. H. P. Gilbert, the manager; but before the inquiry had gone far it became clear that against one of these gentlemen, Mr. Payne, the evidence would fail to establish the grave charge advanced, and the Bench accordingly pronounced his acquittal. As regards the others there were degrees of liability, according to the theory of the prosecution. The chairman, Mr. Murch, had been a director for twenty-three years, held 400 shares, and had never sold one. Mr. Coates had inherited some shares, had bought more at various periods, and at the time of the bank's failure had a large sum standing to his credit in its books. On the other hand, Mr. Leonard, who became a director in 1860, retired in 1878, and had disposed of all his shares before the stoppage. Mr. Allen joined the board in 1866, and showed his confidence by adding to the number of his shares, until, when the crash came, he was the largest holder in the bank. The Reverend Mr. George resigned his seat at the board last year on the ground of ill-health, but did not sell his shares. Mr. Lucas had been manager of the Cardiff branch, and was an experienced, practical banker, yet, unlike his fellow-directors, he held only the fifty shares which constituted the qualification for a seat on the board. Some of the defendants, Mr. Coates for instance, were in no sense active directors, having scarcely ever attended the board meetings; others, like Mr. Murch, were constant in their supervision of the bank's affairs—a circumstance which, taken in conjunction with their unblemished personal character, was in fact one main cause of the confidence which outsiders had in the institution to the end.

The last call made upon the shareholders of the West of England Bank has met with a much greater response than was generally anticipated, and the deficiency that existed at the time of the stoppage of the bank has been more than met. The expenses of winding up, however, have added between £80,000 and £100,000 to the original deficiency, the shareholders having also to pay this sum. The estimated deficiency when the bank stopped was just over £300,000, but on Saturday the liquidators had received £350,000, and further sums were known to be forthcoming in response to the last call.

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A Ride in Egypt, from Siout to Luxor, in 1879. With Notes on the Present State and Ancient History of the Nile Valley. By W. J. Loftie. Macmillan and Co. Sir Rowland Hill. A Biographical and Historical Sketch. By Eliezer Edwards. F. W. and Co. Wanderings in the Western Land. By A. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., F.R.S. With Illustrations from Original Sketches by Albert Bierstadt and the Author. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. Kafirland: a Ten Months' Campaign. By Frank N. Streetfield. Low and Co. The Parson of Dumfries. A Tale. By George Manville Fenn. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall. Cousin Simon. By the Hon. Mrs. Robert Marsham. Chapman and Hall. Representative Statesmen: Political Studies. By Alex. Charles Ewald, F.R.S. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall. Poems and Ballads. By Mrs. Toogood. Chapman and Hall. The Parochial Chant Book. Edited by Alexander S. Cooper. Weekes and Co. The Realities of Freemasonry. By Mrs. Blake. Chapman and Hall. Margaret Sim's Cookery. Houlston and Sons. Making or Marring. By C. C. Fraser-Tytler (Mrs. E. Liddell). Marcus Ward and Co. The New Plutarch: Abraham Lincoln. By Charles G. Leland. Marcus Ward and Co. In Two Years' Time. By Ada Cambridge. Two vols. Richard Bentley and Son. Phrenology Vindicated. By A. L. Vago. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. The Cloven Foot. A novel. By the Author of "Ludy Audley's Secret," &c. Three vols. J. and R. Maxwell. The Batturea Series of Standard Reading Books for Boys. Compiled by Evan Daniel, M.A. Book V. for Standard V. Edward Stanford.

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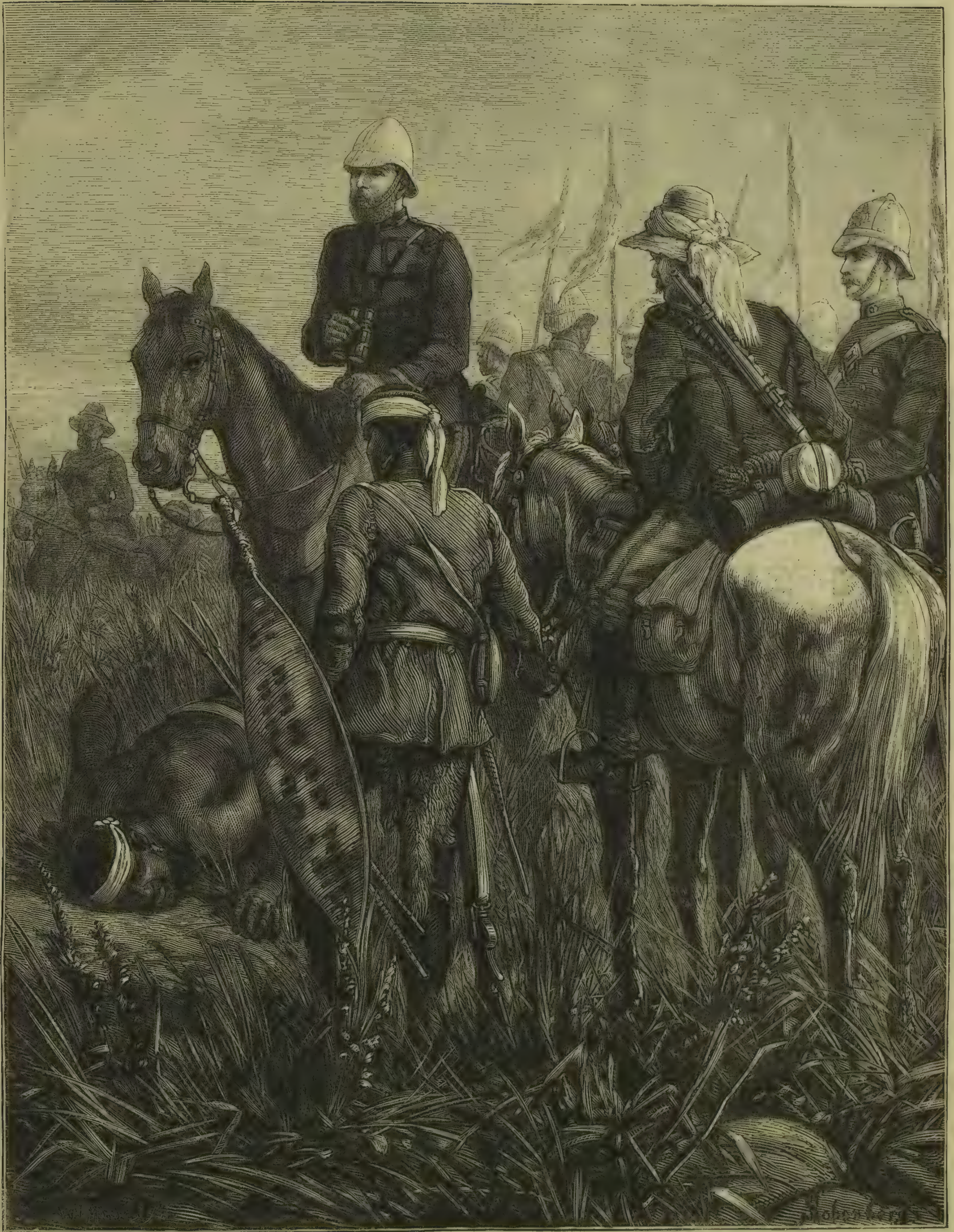
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A ZULU GUIDE LISTENING FOR SOUNDS OF THE ENEMY.

THE ZULU WAR.

A sketch by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist late with the army in Zululand, represents one of the native guides, accompanying a party in a reconnaissance, in the attitude of listening with his ear close to the ground, for distant sounds of movements of the enemy. There is little fresh intelligence of the military operations under the direction of Sir Garnet Wolseley, which have been almost confined to the pursuit of the fugitive Cetewayo. His capture or surrender on the 28th ult. is reported. This news reached London on Wednesday last, by a telegram which was forwarded to the Colonial Office by Mr. Pender, Chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. It is stated that the Zulu King was captured "on the north-east of Zululand on Aug. 28." We trust he will be kindly and honourably treated as a prisoner of war or prisoner of State, for he is neither a rebel nor in any way a criminal, and has bravely defended his own country, as he had a right to do, against a foreign invasion. There is now an end of the war; and Sir Garnet Wolseley can proceed with his plan of dividing Zululand into six or seven provinces, each to be ruled by a native chief responsible to the British Government.

Her Majesty the Queen, who last week received Sir Evelyn Wood and Colonel Redvers Buller as her guests at Balmoral, and personally decorated them with the Victoria Cross, for their services in the Zulu War, has also bestowed the Victoria Cross upon several other gallant officers and one private soldier, for signal acts of bravery in the same campaign. Among these are Lord William Beresford, Captain in the 9th Lancers, and Major William Knox Leet, of the 13th Light Infantry.

Lord William Beresford is thus distinguished for his gallant conduct in having, at great personal risk, during the retirement of the reconnoitring party across the White Umvolosi River on July 3 last, turned to assist Sergeant Fitzmaurice, 1st Battalion 24th Foot (whose horse had fallen with him), mounted him behind him on his horse, and brought him away in safety under the close fire of the Zulus, who were in great force, and coming on quickly. Lord William Beresford's position was rendered most dangerous from the fact that Sergeant Fitzmaurice twice nearly pulled him from his horse.

Major William Knox Leet, V.O., 13th Light Infantry, who has likewise earned the Victoria Cross by his gallant conduct in the Zulu campaign, is a son of the late Rev. E. S. Leet, Rector of Dalkey, Ireland, and the youngest of five brothers, all of whom have served, or are now serving, in Her Majesty's Army or Navy, and have received medals for war services, his brother, Captain H. Knox Leet, of the Royal Navy, being the fortunate possessor of six, including the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie. Major Leet has been for upwards of twenty-four years in the Army, having been gazetted to the 13th Light Infantry on July 5, 1855. He served with distinction through the Indian Mutiny campaign, and was frequently mentioned in despatches for gallantry in the field. For six years he was adjutant of his regiment, and subsequently Instructor of Musketry to the 10th Depot Battalion, Captain Instructor on the Staff at Hythe, and D. A. Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Cork from June, 1872, until September, 1877, when he proceeded to join his regiment in the Transvaal. He served through the campaign against Sekukuni, and subsequently joined Wood's "fighting column" before it crossed the Blood River. He was then appointed Corps Commandant of the two battalions of "Wood's Irregulars," and Oham's warriors were also placed under his command. The corps was engaged in many dangerous expeditions with the Irregular Cavalry, under Colonel Buller, and that distinguished soldier reported in the strongest terms on the gallant conduct of its Commandant.

In the retreat from the Zlobane Mountain Major Leet's horse was shot under him, and his led horse was also killed. He then mounted a pack-horse, and in descending the mountain with two other officers became separated from the rest of the force, and the Zulus, seeing this, rushed after them. The mountain was very steep and rocky, with occasional precipices; and the little party suddenly found themselves over one of these, with no chance of escape, except by trying back in the direction of their pursuers. This course they promptly adopted; but by the time they cleared the side of the precipice the Zulus were almost on them, firing and throwing their assegais. One of the three, Lieutenant Duncombe, was here struck down, and another, Lieutenant Smith, of the Frontier Light Horse, was so exhausted that he was unable to go on, and would inevitably have been assailed had not Major Leet waited for him, and, making him hold on by the pack-saddle of his horse, thus helped him along; but in a short time, finding himself incapable of further effort, he generously told Major Leet to save himself as he could go no further. Then, his gallant comrade, with the noble self-sacrifice of a true British soldier, refused to desert him, and, by a great effort, succeeded in dragging him up behind him, though there were no stirrups to the pack-saddle, and Lieutenant Smith was almost helpless from exhaustion. The horse was also much exhausted; but the ground was now less difficult, and at last they succeeded in escaping from the bullets and assegais of their pursuers. For this noble act Major Leet has been awarded the Cross of Valour by the Queen.

Next day, in the battle of Kambula, he commanded the fort which, with wise forethought, had been constructed by Sir Evelyn Wood in front of the position, and which contributed so materially to the overthrow of the King's army. Soon after this battle Major Leet was obliged, on account of a severe injury to his knee which he suffered in the retreat from Zlobane, to resign the command of "Wood's Irregulars" and retire from active service, and ultimately it became necessary to invalid him to England.

The Victoria Cross has also been conferred upon those mentioned below:—

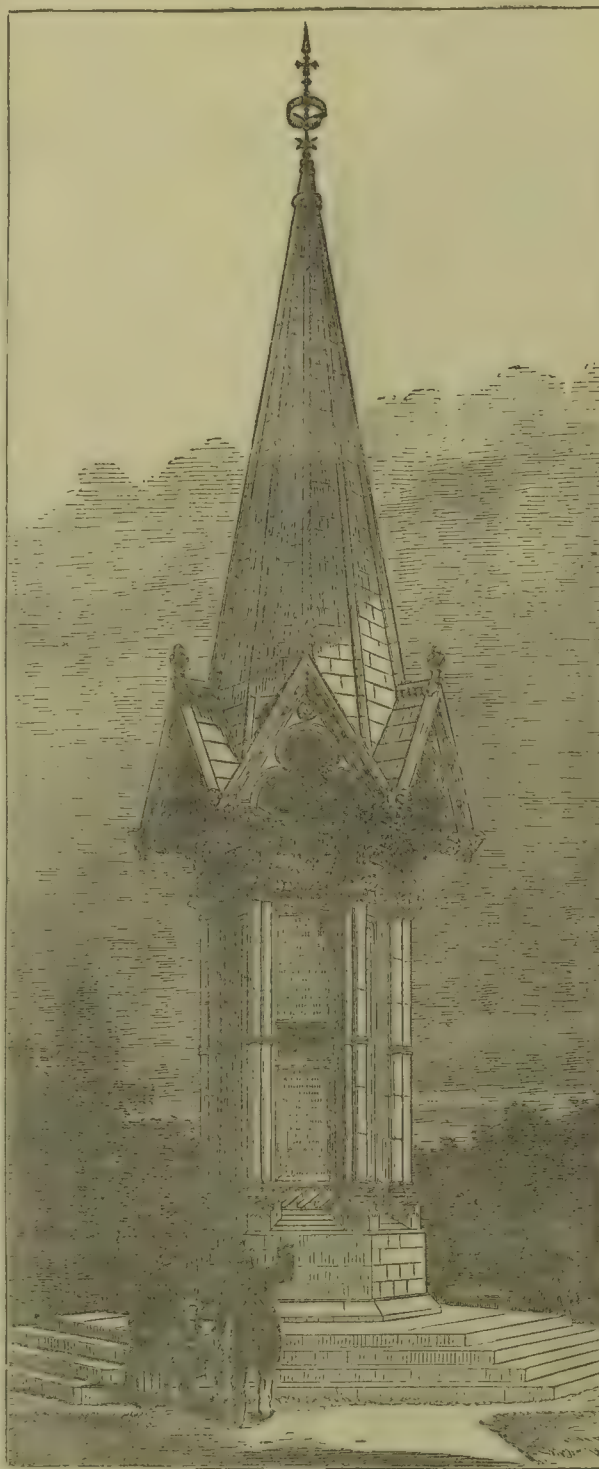
Surgeon-Major James Henry Reynolds, Army Medical Department, for the conspicuous bravery during the attack at Rorke's Drift, on Jan. 22 and 23, 1879, which he exhibited in his constant attention to the wounded under fire, and by his voluntarily conveying ammunition from the store to the defenders of the hospital, whereby he exposed himself to a cross fire from the enemy both in going and returning.

Lieutenant Edward S. Browne, first battalion 24th Regiment, for his gallant conduct, on March 29, 1879, when the mounted infantry were being driven in by the enemy at Inhlobane, in galloping back and twice assisting on his horse (under heavy fire and within a few yards of the enemy) one of the mounted men, who must otherwise have fallen into the enemy's hands.

Private Wassall, 80th Regiment, for his gallant conduct in having, at the imminent risk of his own life, saved that of Private Westwood, of the same regiment. On Jan. 22, 1879, when the camp at Isandhlwana was taken by the enemy, Private Wassall retreated towards the Buffalo River, in which he saw a comrade struggling and apparently drowning. He rode to the bank, dismounted, leaving his horse on the Zulu side, rescued the man from the stream, and again mounted his horse, dragging Private Westwood across the river under a heavy shower of bullets.

THE STRATFORD MARTYRS' MEMORIAL.

An illustration is here given of the Monument recently erected in front of St. John's Church, Stratford-le-Bow. Having ascertained from historical records that the largest number of Protestants ever burnt together for their religion in this country had occurred in the neighbourhood of Stratford, it came to be felt a duty both to protect the ashes of the dead and to erect over them a Memorial Tomb as a public tribute to their faith and fortitude. The martyrs were for the most part natives of Essex, and all of them belonged to the laity. The result of the efforts of the committee is, that a handsome and substantial Monument has been placed in front of the Stratford Church, engraved on which are the names of the sufferers and also the principal points for which they braved death. There are six sides to the Monument, which is supported by eighteen columns, the whole structure, 65 feet in height, having its spire surmounted by a martyr's crown. The sculpture in the middle of the first panel is a copy of the plate in Foxe's "Martyrology," describing the burning of the thirteen martyrs at Stratford—those thirteen martyrs who were "swept together by Bonner" and burnt as a terror to London and Essex. According to the authorities quoted, they were brought early on Saturday morning, June 27, 1556, in three carts, from London to Stratford, where, local tradition says, they were burnt in the Broadway, on the village green, now St. John's Churchyard. When offered



THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL, STRATFORD.

their lives if they would recant, they all refused. Having embraced one another and prayed earnestly to the Lord the men were fastened to three stakes, the women being left untied in the midst, "and so were all burnt together in one fire." The chief inscription on tablet No. 1 runs as follows:—"To the glory of God in His suffering Saints. This Monument is erected to perpetuate the principles of the Reformation, and to commemorate the death of eighteen Protestant Martyrs, burned in this neighbourhood for the pure faith of Jesus Christ." Then, following the bas-relief from Foxe, is the inscription—"Erected A.D. 1879 by public subscription, under the direction of the committee. President, the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.; treasurer, Rev. W. J. Bolton, Vicar; hon. secretary, J. W. Brooks, Esq.; J. T. Newman, architect. Erected by J. Johnson and Co., Terra Cotta Works, Ditching, Sussex." The other tablets record the names, ages, and social standing, as well as the date of their execution, of the martyrs. They are as follows:—Patrick Pakingham; Stephen Harwood, "a brewer, associated with Thomas Rust, of Ware;" Elizabeth Warne, "widow and gentlewoman, who was taken at a prayer meeting, and burnt to death at Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, A.D. Aug. 23, 1555, for denying the corporal presence of Christ's body and blood in the Sacrament. Her husband suffered death at Smithfield; as also her daughter Joan; and her son was either burnt or died in prison; a whole family of Martyrs;" Hugh Laverock, a lame man, and John Apprice, a blind man, "who were burnt to death at one stake in this town, A.D. May 15, 1556. When in the flames one said to the other, 'Hold on, John, it won't be for long, remember the text.'" The Rev. Thomas Rose, Chaplain to the Earl of Essex, and Vicar of West Ham, who, though not a martyr, was tortured and

exiled for preaching against auricular confession, transubstantiation, purgatory, and images. Lastly, on tablet six, are engraved the following names:—Henry Adlington, Lawrence Parnham, Henry Wye, William Hallywell, Thomas Bowyer, George Searles, Edmund Hurst, Lyon Cawch, Ralph Jackson, John Derifall, John Routh, Elizabeth Pepper, and Agnes George. On Saturday, June 27, 1556, these eleven men and two women were brought pinioned, from Newgate, and suffered death here in the presence of 20,000 people, for their firm adherence to the Word of God. "They were all burned in one fire, with such love to each other, and constancy in our Saviour Christ, that it made all the lookers on to marvel."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette*, remarking on the new rule by which all volunteers will in future have to resign on attaining the age of fifty years, says:—"This rule does not, of course, apply to officers who are not 'volunteers,' and who need not retire before the age of sixty. Honorary members who have been 'efficient' at least eight times, and who are willing to re-enrol should occasion require, are to be called 'Reserve Men.' We may, we suppose, presume that men will not be retained on the reserve list after the age of fifty; but there is no distinct statement to that effect.

The members of the 1st Surrey completed their annual regimental meeting at Wimbledon on Saturday last. The prize-list was of the usual good dimensions, and in several cases the contests were of a close and exciting character. The "Pollock" Challenge Cup, the gift of the late Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Hon. Colonel of the corps, for marksmen or first-class shots, was won by Private Turner; the "Bread-street Ward" Challenge Trophy, silver medal, by Sergeant Lewin; the "Sturdy" Challenge Cup, for marksmen or first-class shots, silver medal, by Private Turner; the "Macdonald Lodge" Challenge Cup, with £5 5s. for the best score, by Corporal Foster. Wimbledon Series: £5, Private W. Spon; £4, Private Sparks; £3 each, Private Marshall, Corporal White, and Private Hancock; £2 10s. each, Private Turner, Armourer-Sergeant Watkin, Lieutenant Neville, and Private Hale; £2 each, Private Lock, Private Gunston, Private Doggett, Colour-Sergeant Lewin, and Corporal Foster; £1 10s. each, Sergeant Cranch, Corporal Messenger, Private Knapp, and Corporal Smith; £1 each, Private Selby, Private Hiscox, Sergeant Branton, Private C. Sandell, Corporal McGowan, and Corporal Macklin. Honorary Members' prizes: Mr. Blackford, Dr. Milne, Mr. Poulter, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Palmer. Recruits' prizes: Privates G. M. White, Nicholes, R. J. Steele, Byrne, W. A. Ewan, and Gray. Two prizes for the highest aggregate scores of the meeting were taken by Colour-Sergeant Lewin and Corporal White. The volley-firing and "Running" prizes were not concluded in consequence of the weather.

A match was fired last Saturday, at the Tottenham ranges, between teams of ten men a side of the 33rd Middlesex and 1st Essex. The Middlesex team won by 28 points.

The St. George's mustered at Euston-square station last Saturday afternoon and proceeded to Pinner by special train, where they were entertained at the residence of Major Bird. The afternoon was spent in sports of various descriptions.

The annual prize-meeting of the 13th Middlesex was held at the Park range, Tottenham, last Saturday, when the Challenge Vase, value 60 guineas, was won by Private Holmes.

At Rainham, on Thursday week, the H company of the London Brigade fired for their challenge cup at Queen's ranges, the result being that Private H. Smith won, beating Private Rothon on a tie by the highest score at the longest range. At the same time the P company held their prize-meeting under similar conditions, when Private Hamerton was fortunate enough to become the final winner (three years in succession) of the challenge cup and £5 5s. The other prize-takers were Lieutenant Towse, Private W. S. Smith, Colour-Sergeant Matthams, Private E. Gower, Private Tolhurst, Private Goldby, Sergeant Bryant, and Private Foster.

At the weekly meeting of the South London Rifle Club at Nunhead, the chief scorers in the Snider competition, under usual conditions, were Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Lieutenant Baker, 33rd Middlesex; Private Hart, Queen's Westminster; Private Hay, Artists'; and Captain Sweeting, 23rd Surrey. The range prize-winners were Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Private Boutcher, Artists'; Lieutenant A. B. Baker, 33rd Middlesex; and Lieutenant Lovibond, 13th Kent.

At Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday the Burgesses of Westminster Challenge Cup, value £50, the Broadwood Challenge Cup, value £50, and the Scrubbs Challenge Shield, value 100 guineas, were competed for by the Queen's Westminster. The Burgesses Cup was contested in a thick mist, which at 500 and 600 yards almost obscured the targets. The first contest was for the Broadwood Cup, presented by the firm of Broadwood and Sons, which contributes a large company to the strength of the regiment. The conditions were eight men per company of each which had forty of all ranks on parade at the annual inspection, each individual competitor being efficient. Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Wimbledon targets. The following was the result:—O company, 541; I company, 538; F company, 512; B company, 502; K company, 446; A company, 381. O company were, therefore, declared the winners, and take besides a money prize. The shooting for the Burgesses of Westminster Challenge Cup followed at the same ranges, each company entering with squads of not more than five men. The following are the results:—I company, 381; O company, 375; H company, 339; B company, 320; F company, 300; K company, 297; M company, 281; A company, 273. The firing for this cup did not close till half-past six, and the fog and darkness necessitated a postponement of the contest for the shield.

The third annual match between teams of twenty each, representing the Volunteers of Devon and Somerset, was shot at the Dunball Range, Bridgwater, on Tuesday. Although there was a variable breeze blowing, the Devonshire twenty averaged nearly 78 points per man, and finished the match 95 points ahead of the Somerset twenty.

The annual prize-meeting of the 34th Staffordshire took place at the Tame Valley range last week. The aggregate prizes were won by Private J. Gutteridge, Sergeant W. Jones, Private T. Edwards, Colour-Sergeant J. Gutteridge, Corporal C. Pratley, Sergeant O. Hampson, Private T. Chapman, Private J. Stackhouse, Private E. Haddock, Bugler-Major Melbury, and Corporal W. Silk.

One of the 80-ton guns constructed for the Inflexible was recently tried at Woolwich, with a charge of 445 lb. of powder and a projectile weighing over 1760 lb., when the velocity at the muzzle was ascertained to be 1657 ft. per second. The gun is stated to be able to pierce a vessel coated with thirty-two inches of iron. This result has been attained after the enlargement of the gun, ordered in consequence of the performance of the German gun designed by Herr Krupp to surpass the Woolwich ordnance, and the British gun is now alleged to be superior to its German rival.

FINE ARTS.

EIGHTEENTH CENTENARY FESTIVAL AT POMPEII.

On the 25th inst. a large gathering of archaeologists are to celebrate at Pompeii the eighteenth centenary of the destruction of the city. The great eruption of Vesuvius which buried Pompeii actually took place on Aug. 24, A.D. 79, but the intense heat of August in Italy rendered it advisable to postpone the festival till this month. Several fresh excavations are to be made in the presence of the savants and visitors present. We may remind the reader that nearly two fifths of the area of the ancient city have yet to be exhumed. Under the present dynasty the excavations have been carried on with some activity, and the Parliament has granted an annual sum of 60,000 lire to be devoted to them. The works are under the direction of the able and indefatigable archaeologist, Cavaliere G. Fiorelli, who has organised an admirable system—the object of which being to preserve the buildings and objects found *in situ* as far as possible, or as may appear reasonable, rather than to merely dig out the objects of value for the local museum or that of Naples. With the best intentions, however, it is found impracticable to preserve the wall-paintings or even the floor or other mosaics after any lengthened exposure to the atmosphere. Little pent-houses or sheets of plate-glass are inserted in the walls over many of the principal paintings to protect them from rain, and in some instances a complete roofing is provided, yet the pictures gradually fade, and, to save any trace of those worth preserving, it becomes necessary in a few years to detach them from the walls and transfer them to the Naples Museum. To detach the paintings from the walls an ingenious method is employed analogous to that adopted in transferring frescoes to canvas. The mosaics are scarcely more long lived. So soon as they are exposed to the air vegetable germs lodge in the interstices of the cement, and these, swelling, rend or blister large or small portions, which, becoming detached from their bed, soon crumble into the constituent tessera, and are thus scattered and lost; or smuggled away by pilfering visitors, despite the general watchfulness of the guides, *custodi*, and Signor Fiorelli's staff. By-the-way, the guides are a remarkably civil and highly respectable body of men. For obvious reasons, they are not allowed to receive any gratuity from visitors, and, so far as came within the writer's knowledge during a stay of six weeks last year at Pompeii, they are incorruptible. A guide is provided for each visitor or party of visitors, and the only way in which that visitor or those visitors can testify to the civilities and attentions uniformly received is to purchase some of the photographs of Pompeii which are on sale, the profits on the sales going to the guides. Similar regulations might be made with advantage at many show-places in England. It is but fair that the intelligent, conservative spirit manifested by the Government at Pompeii and many other parts of Italy should be set against the cases of Vandalism, real or apparent, lately cited by "Ouida" and others. Nor must we forget that, whatever the mistakes made by the Government and the municipalities in the rage for "modern improvements," an incalculable amount of mischief was previously perpetrated by the ignorant priests—witness the wreck of the interior of Sta. Maria Novella at Florence.

It is hardly to be expected that any great discovery of architectural interest or of artistic or other treasures will be made during the excavations to be undertaken on Thursday next; nor, indeed, from the future examination of the still buried portion of the city. The Forum with all its surrounding temples and civic edifices has long been laid bare; so have the great and small Theatres and Gladiators' Barracks, two great and one small bathing establishments, the great Amphitheatre, and what was doubtless the principal "Street of Tombs." It is probable also that the uncovered streets near the Forum, particularly those north of the Strada della Fortuna, contain the houses and villas of the richest citizens. The houses now being excavated to the north of the Strada Stabiana are generally of smaller area than those just mentioned westward. Pompeii itself was but a third or fourth rate and, we suspect, rather a vulgar, so to say, cockney "watering-place," not more important than our Margate, and not to be compared to the fashionable and aristocratic resorts about Baia and Pozzuoli, or the neighbouring buried city, Herculaneum. This is proved as regards Herculaneum by the superior character of the bronzes, sculptures, and other works of art recovered therefrom, although the excavations there have been very limited, owing to the great depth it is necessary to descend, and other difficulties. The largest and finest bronzes of antiquity are those found at Herculaneum, now in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

If, however, the search yet to be made at Pompeii should yield no great wealth of artistic objects, we may still hope that some literary treasures may be brought to light—some library like that discovered so long ago as 1752 in the villa at Herculaneum. The famous collection of papyri found in that villa (now in the National Museum, Naples) was entirely charred by the heat, each little roll of manuscript exactly resembling a stick of charcoal. Many years passed before the means were discovered of unrolling and deciphering the manuscripts; and the ingenious machinery now employed to unroll the thin and crumbling lamina is but slow in its operation. Out of a total of 1750 papyri only about 500 have been successfully deciphered, and many years must elapse before the whole will have been operated upon. Already, however, the results obtained are extremely interesting. The finding of this library was one of the earliest discoveries made at Herculaneum; and it is very singular that no library, public or private, has hitherto been turned up at Pompeii—that nothing has been found to throw light on the literary culture or intellectual occupations of its inhabitants. The only manuscript fragment discovered is a piece of papyrus impressed on a portion of volcanic ashes, which was transferred to the Naples Museum a few years back; and this appears only to be part of a legal document relative to a transfer of property. The inscriptions that have been met with are exclusively of a dedicatory nature; and except a few lines from Ovid scratched on the walls of the Basilica, and a verse of the *Æneid* in a house in the street of Stabiae, no trace of ancient literature has been found. As, however, it is difficult to believe that so large a city as Pompeii was altogether destitute of literary collections, it is reasonable to hope that some great library may yet be unearthed, and with it some of the long-lost works of the classic authors.

Within the precincts of the ancient city a modest building has been constructed, which contains a library comprising (or intended to comprise) all books, reports, pamphlets, maps, plans, &c., relating to Pompeii, published in the various European languages, together with a selection of classic authors, and of works on general classic archaeology—all, in short, that relates to Pompeii directly, and much that elucidates the life of its inhabitants indirectly. The most important recent work illustrative of the remains of Pompeii is the splendid series of chromolithographs issued by Richter and Co., of Naples, the publication of which is now near completion. Of the works on Pompeii in the local Biblioteca by far the largest proportion are by German authors; and the English student can hardly fail to observe, with some sense of national

humiliation, how largely since the days of Gell and Hamilton, Stuart and Hope, the initiative, as regards classical archaeology and art, has passed from this country, and how much more learning and patient research is brought to the subject in Germany. While the present writer was at the neighbouring Albergo del Sole, or Hotel du Soleil—where "Messieurs les Artistes" can have a clean bed (stuffed with dry maize husks) and board, and live well, too (the landlady having been a French cook), for 4½ lire a day, vin et tout compris—nearly all the visitors were German students, who "did" their Pompeii after a very different fashion from your Cook's tourist. Among the students, also, were two young Russian architects, who were sent and maintained there by their Government upon a much more liberal allowance than our wealthy Royal Academy affords to its travelling students.

In conclusion, we should recommend the ascent of Vesuvius from Pompeii, in preference to the side from Resina, as more picturesque, though longer, and presenting, perhaps, a rather steeper acclivity at the cone. The ride—it should be before dawn—to the foot of the cone is not fatiguing; and the return through the vineyards that yield the *lagrime Christi* is most enjoyable. Ladies, we may add, can stay at the hotel we have named, with the utmost propriety, and they may make this ascent with as much comfort as from the other side, a horse or ass, guides, and *portantini* (or chairmen) being procurable by giving a day's notice.

SCIENCE AND ART AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Great interest will be felt in the plans and projects which are disclosed by the sixth report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881. In this document it is stated that her Majesty's Government have taken steps to utilise the site of the Exhibition of 1862, which the Commissioners sold at less than half its value, on condition that it should be permanently devoted to science and art. They give an account of the series of annual international exhibitions, and show that this experiment was carried out at a comparatively small cost; they narrate their transactions with the Royal Horticultural Society, and show that the lease of the gardens terminated at the end of last year; and they give an account of the completion of the Royal Albert Hall, of the assistance which they rendered to it, and of the means by which provision has been made for its permanent maintenance.

Their proposals for the future are, firstly, to erect, with the concurrence of the Government, a building to be used for purposes of scientific and technical instruction, to contain laboratories for study and research, a collection of scientific instruments, and a library of works on science, and to transfer it to the Government on the condition that it shall be used for those purposes; secondly, to place the Government in possession, on very favourable terms, of their permanent galleries; thirdly, to lease to the Government, free of rent, the greater portion of the present Horticultural Gardens as a place of recreation for the public; and, finally, to establish a number of scholarships for the purpose of aiding the development of scientific culture and technical training in the manufacturing districts of the country.

The commissioners add that the foresight and wise counsels of the Prince Consort, their first president, may be chiefly attributed the improvement in the artistic cultivation of the present generation, as compared with those which preceded the Exhibition of 1851. The provision now made by the Government for instruction in art may fairly be considered to be commensurate with the wants of the country. For science, however, there is no adequate provision, and they believe it to be their duty to promote its study and diffusion, in a manner calculated to benefit all parts of the country. It is with this object that they have determined to found science scholarships, and have made the proposal to the Government to establish on their estate institutions calculated to promote those studies in science which are essential to the progress of industry. Amid the growing competition of the world, England can only expect to maintain her high position among manufacturing nations by a thorough training of the people in science and art.

We are glad to learn that the School of Art for Ladies, at 6, William-street, Knightsbridge, established by Mrs. E. M. Ward, the well-known artist, widow of the late Royal Academician, has been in very successful operation during the summer, and reopened on Monday last for the winter season. The school is visited by members of the Royal Academy, and has received the patronage of nearly all the Royal family.

Admiral Chaloner has employed men to remove the rubbish from the site of Guisborough Abbey—only the beautiful decorated east end having been hitherto visible. The dimensions of the church, and the positions of the walls, pillars, &c., are now shown so that the plan of the minster is traceable, as well as that of some of its dependent buildings. A portion of the end of the tomb of the founder (erected long after his time) has been recovered from Hardwicke, whither it had been removed.

A statue of Bruce was unveiled last Saturday at Lochmaben, his birthplace, by Miss Alice Hope Johnstone, sister of Mr. Hope Johnstone, M.P. for Dumfriesshire. The statue, which is by Mr. John Hutchison, R.S.A., stands 8 ft. high, and represents the King as presiding over the Great Convention of Estates of Scotland, held at Arbroath, 1320.

The Sotheron-Estcourt Memorial was unveiled by Earl Nelson in Devizes on Tuesday, the occasion being celebrated by a general holiday.

A picture-gallery and a museum, which have been added to the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem, were opened on the 11th inst., when an address was given by Mr. Colvin, Slade Professor at Cambridge University.

The picture by Mr. Ernest Crofts, "The Evening of the Battle of Waterloo," which was in the Royal Academy Exhibition this year, has been bought by the Liverpool Corporation for the Walker Art Gallery for 600 guineas.

The recent proposal to place a memorial bust of the late Earl Russell in the City Liberal Club has been warmly taken up by the members; the list being headed, among others, by Earls Granville, Rosebery, and Northbrook; the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Wolverton, Baron Alfred de Rothschild, and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. The bust will be reproduced from the model now on view in the reading-room, which was executed from life by Mr. O. B. Birch some years ago, being the last bust for which his Lordship sat.

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881 have placed an excellent room in the Royal Albert Hall at the disposal of the National School of Art Wood-Carving, and the Drapers' Company have given a further grant, with which the committee are enabled to provide for the instruction of twelve free students.

An historical picture was presented on Tuesday afternoon to the borough of Newport by Mr. Vivian Webber, who has just retired from the candidature of the county constituency of the Isle of Wight. The picture, which was painted by Mr.

Arthur Forbes, measures 8 ft. by 5 ft., and represents the Royal Charles man-of-war arriving in Cowes Roads with the last charter granted to the borough, in 1683. Mr. Webber had previously presented the town with four pictures as a nucleus of an art-gallery.

The Earl of Glasgow, Sir Coutts-Lindsay, Bart., of the Grosvenor Gallery, with Mr. Oswald, of Deennikier, visited Kirkcaldy Fine-Art Exhibition on Tuesday. Sir Coutts, who is the president of the association this year, said the collection was one of which any provincial town might well feel proud. The exhibition is well patronised.

The proposal of opening a subscription in Paris to erect a memorial to "Cham" which was made by M. Dalloz has not been acted upon, owing to the opposition of the Countess de Noë, his wife, who has written that such a step would be in direct antagonism to the wishes of the deceased.

A monument is to be erected in Brussels in honour of the French soldiers who died in 1870 and 1871 on Belgian soil in the Franco-German war. The project has been started by the *Cercle Français* of Brussels, who are receiving subscriptions.

Measures are at length being taken to secure the Louvre from fire. Under the floors and along the walls of the galleries pipes have been placed to convey water from a reservoir in the building and distribute it under considerable pressure.

A grand historical picture by Paul Delaroche, representing the conquerors of the Bastille carrying its keys to the Hôtel de Ville, is to be placed in the new Hôtel de Ville, Paris, when the building is finished. The picture has always belonged to the city, but has never yet been suitably exhibited.

Rosa Bonheur has presented to the Spanish Government a lifesize painting of a lion, which is to be placed in the Madrid Gallery, despite the rule prohibiting the exhibition of the works of living artists.

The Borghese Gallery, at Rome, is about to be enlarged by the addition of new rooms on the first floor of the palace. Into these new rooms many-works will be removed from other apartments, where they have been injured by damp.

The French painter Théodore Valérie died on Sunday last, aged sixty. He is best known by sketches made in the Turkish campaign of 1854.

M. Louis Dorcière, the Swiss sculptor, died recently at Geneva, at the age of seventy-four.

An international exhibition is to be held in Berlin in 1885.

WORK AND WAGES.

About 115 delegates, representing over seventy trades union organisations, were present on Monday at the opening of the twelfth annual congress, held in accordance with the resolution adopted last year at Bristol, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Edinburgh. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. D. Prior, chairman of the Parliamentary committee, who, in a brief opening address, referred to some of the questions which would be considered; and Mr. Broadhurst having read the Parliamentary committee's annual report, the congress adjourned. On Tuesday the president, Mr. Gibson, gave the opening address, in which he observed that the employers during the year had used to the full the opportunities afforded for reducing wages, that in many cases they had increased the hours of work, and that they had forgotten their old love for arbitration. He also commented on the Government's foreign policy, and on the withdrawal of the money from industrial pursuits, as the causes of trade depression. It was resolved that the Summary Jurisdiction Act of last Session was a satisfactory measure of reform as far as it went, but that the Government be urged to complete the work by making a codification of offences under summary jurisdiction, as had been done with indictable offences, and that similar reforms were also required for Scotland.

The committee appointed by the War Office to inquire whether the wages given to women employed in the Royal Army Clothing Factory were fair in comparison with those paid by the trade, and whether the complaints made by certain of the operatives as to harsh treatment on discharge had any foundation in fact, have made their report. The committee express regret that it should have been found necessary to discharge any of the indoor hands; and a belief that much of the excitement and dissatisfaction caused by the stoppage of the factory might have been avoided if by some less formal method of procedure than that of discharge and re-engagement the operatives could have learned the terms and conditions of their future employment.

The operatives employed by Messrs. Crowdon, Cross, and Co., Limited, at Bolton and Moses Gate, were on Monday informed that the manager was firm in his determination to enforce a reduction of 10 per cent. A motion in favour of returning to work at the reduction was rejected, a large proportion of the female workers voting against it.

At a mass meeting of the North Staffordshire ironworkers, held at Tunstall on Monday—at which Mr. Capper, Organising Secretary of the Arbitration Board, was present—a resolution was passed that the time had now arrived when the ironworkers of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire connected with the Board of Arbitration should at once give the requisite notice for a reconsideration of the wages question, with a view of obtaining an advance. It was explained that many local firms were full of orders.

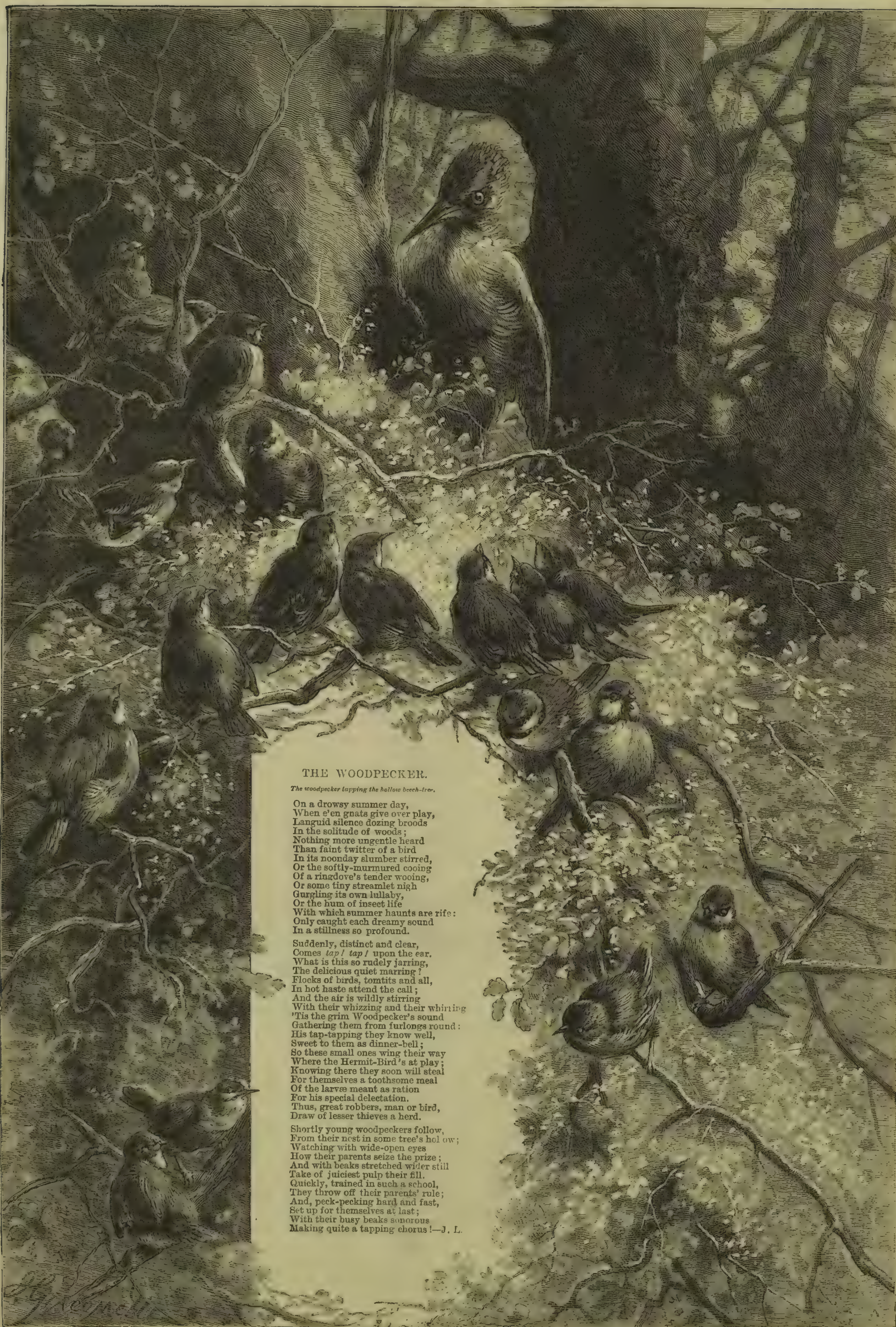
Following up the resolutions of the Scotch ironmasters last week, twelve of the thirty-six furnaces were blown out on Monday in the Coatbridge district, rendering 2000 men idle; and eighteen furnaces were blown out in other parts of Scotland. Thirteen thousand tons of coal extra are thus thrown weekly into the market.

Mr. Macdonald, M.P., addressing a meeting of miners' delegates of Scotland in Glasgow on Tuesday, advised the miners to restrict their work by 10 cwt. daily, to checkmate the ironmasters for having blown out a third of their furnaces. This would, he said, withdraw more coal from the market than the ironmasters could throw in. A recommendation to that effect was made by the meeting.

The master cotton spinners of Oldham have decided upon reducing the wages of the operative spinners. They have also decided to recommend the adoption of short time.

A public meeting was held in the Townhall, Middlesbrough, on Tuesday evening, in aid of the sufferers by the prevailing distress. The Mayor presided. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £300 were announced. A committee was appointed to take steps for the immediate relief of the distress.

The first brick of the College for Women, to be erected at a cost of £257,000, by Mr. Thomas Holloway, at Mount Lee, Egham, Surrey, was laid yesterday week by Mr. George Martin, brother-in-law of the founder. The building, which will be in the French style of the time of Francis I., is to be constructed of red brick, with Portland stone dressings. It will have four points; the extreme length by north and south will be 96 ft. The time for completing the work allowed by the contract is four years.



THE WOODPECKER.

The woodpecker tapping the hollow beech-tree.

On a drowsy summer day,
When e'en gnats give over play,
Languid silence dozing broods
In the solitude of woods;
Nothing more ungentle heard
Than faint twitter of a bird
In its noonday slumber stirred,
Or the softly-murmured cooing
Of a ringdove's tender wooing,
Or some tiny streamlet nigh
Gurgling its own lullaby,
Or the hum of insect life
With which summer haunts are rife:
Only caught each dreamy sound
In a stillness so profound.

Suddenly, distinct and clear,
Comes *tap! tap!* upon the ear.
What is this so rudely jarring,
The delicious quiet marring?
Flocks of birds, tomtits and all,
In hot haste attend the call;
And the air is wildly stirring
With their whizzing and their whirling
'Tis the grim Woodpecker's sound
Gathering them from furlongs round:
His tap-tapping they know well,
Sweet to them as dinner-bell;
So these small ones wing their way
Where the Hermit-Bird's at play;
Knowing there they soon will steal
For themselves a toothsome meal
Of the larvæ meant as ration
For his special delectation.
Thus, great robbers, man or bird,
Draw of lesser thieves a herd.

Shortly young woodpeckers follow,
From their nest in some tree's hol'ow;
Watching with wide-open eyes
How their parents seize the prize;
And with beaks stretched wider still
Take of juiciest pulp their fill.
Quickly, trained in such a school,
They throw off their parents' rule;
And, peck-pecking hard and fast,
Set up for themselves at last;
With their busy beaks sonorous
Making quite a tapping chorus!—J. L.

FLOCKS OF BIRDS, TOMTITS AND ALL,
IN HOT HASTE ATTEND THE CALL;

AND THE AIR IS WILDLY STIRRING
WITH THEIR WHIZZING AND THEIR WHIRRING.



SHORTLY YOUNG WOODPECKERS FOLLOW,
FROM THEIR NEST IN SOME TREE'S HOLLOW;

WATCHING WITH WIDE-OPEN EYES
HOW THEIR PARENTS SEIZE THE PRIZE;

The Extra Supplement.

"FRESH LAVENDER."

Pleasant as are the sights and sounds of the country, its scents are perhaps even more delightful. At least this is so to a Londoner, if his olfactory nerves are not blunted or wholly destroyed by the sooty stench vomitted eternally from a million chimneys; by the sulphurous and diabolical fumes of gas, by the musty, fusty, smell of ancient bricks-and-mortar, and the thousand other bad odours which offend the nostrils in this huge laboratory of all impurities. Well we remember visiting in some old-fashioned country houses, where every apartment seemed redolent with freshest fragrance. If you went into the parlour a lovely nosegay greeted you in "silence eloquent," and quaint jars full of a *pot-pourri* of rose-leaves, cloves, and orris-root, yielded a perfume sweet as—

Sabean odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the Blest;

while through the open door stole fresher perfume from the trim parterre or the gay blooms of the conservatory. If you went into your bed-chamber still flowers ministered to your senses, and if, unseen, like guardian angels, you found every cupboard or drawer fragrant with their presence or recollection, and the breath of jasmine, eglantine, or climbing rose, sweet as the sigh of Love, creeping through the casement. In every such house the still-room was a receptacle for aromatic herbs or leaves from which were distilled essences, held in watery suspension, of the queenly rose, the modest lavender, the salutary elder-flower and what not. Some such house had the artist—Mr. C. E. Perugini—in view, we wager, when he painted this pretty picture, of a girl placing fresh lavender in a wardrobe, which we have engraved from the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy. And to realise more fully the pleasant associations of such a place he has given her the mob-cap, and flowered chintz gown of the last century. Is she still-room maid or daughter of the house? We cannot say. The costume of that time is so charming, that a handsome peasant girl may have looked as well almost as a *grande dame* of the present day—for indeed does not the latter now try to imitate the former? On the other hand, the young ladies of that good old time were trained to perform little housewifely services, to which their great-granddaughters would hardly stoop. But, be she who she may, to freight so sweet a damsel with sweet lavender—by your leave, Mr. Perugini, it is always called "sweet" lavender, is verily adding "sweets to the sweet."

Most people like lavender, "sweet blooming lavender;" and we know that old Isaac Walton loved it, for does he not take his friend Venator to an honest ale-house, where was a "cleanly room and lavender in the windows;" and do we not read why that friend was willing to stay the night there with them, "for the linen looks white and smells of lavender, and I long to lie in a pair of sheets that smells so;" and why Coridon, too, was pleased with the place—"for here are fresh sheets that smell of lavender?" Truly, has lavender had many advocates, and it still is valued for its charming scent. Few plants, indeed, have a sweeter scent than lavender; but there is one kind of it, the "sea-lavender," which, notwithstanding its similarity of appearance to the garden lavender, is wholly without it. In June we always look for "the lavender-girls," who, with their musical cry, come selling; but this time they have missed their season, for, though there was some lavender last month in Covent-garden—from Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, and from Henley-on-Thames, where it blossoms very early—it is only now that it is offered in the streets, the growth being late in Kent and Surrey, and the crop almost a failure. The usual time for "the cutting" is when July comes in, and in August they collect it for distillery purposes; the test for each being its colour.

Time was when townsfolk always went to Mitcham Fair—the three days pleasure fair upon the green—to wander by the church into "the fields" to see "the cutting," that fair being held in August; but now, about ten acres only of that sweet-smelling crop are grown in once famed Mitcham. Formerly, "the lavender country" extended from Croydon to Battersea—hill, road, and "sweep" at Clapham-junction has there the term of "Lavender"—but the great glut of the crop, which occurred five years ago, seems to have nearly exhausted the ground; and Beddington, Banstead, Carshalton, and Wallington grow less and less now each year. "Mitcham Oil of Lavender"—Mitcham being the generic term for the whole of that quarter—has always commanded, with other oils made there, the very best price in the market—the lavender from Germany being so far inferior; and that price per pound has now increased from 3s. to 10s.; and it will be higher still, unless new grounds are planted—as lavender, like clover grounds, at times get "sick," and will no longer grow their crop. The best fields used to grow it for some years, without fresh planting; for four or five years have some good grounds grown it; but now a fresh planting each year is almost the rule. In planting lavender the ground selected should be dry, light soil, full in the sun, and open—as it will not grow in shade—and the higher it lies the better; and it must not be too good or rich, or it will grow leaf instead of blossom. Cuttings are best, not roots, and they take six weeks to strike; and they are grown in rows that are struck with a plough and that are from a foot and a half to three feet apart, the ground being worked afterwards with hoe and spade, and the soil thrown up against them. Then, when ready for "bunching," they are reaped with a sickle, in just the same way as wheat, only the stems are held straight and are cut close to the root; and two men are engaged in the work, as one ties while the other one "sickles;" three handfuls forming one bunch, and six bunches one bundle, which must be of the weight of quite 24 lb.; and practice will hit it exactly. The price for these bunches has rapidly risen from 2s. 6d. to 8s. per dozen, and this year it is higher still, 10s. and 12s. being asked and given. This cutting for bunching lasts a month, and the work in the field then stops till the second week in August, when that breadth of the plant which has been reserved for the still is cut and laid loose in mats, which, when filled and skewered up and carted, are taken to the distillery and the lavender placed in the copper, where it is trodden—as a man treads hops—and damped, 120 gallons of water being used to a still that will hold 1100, so that the whole of it shall be kept from burning; and with a good still, practised hands, and proper fires, it will begin to run in an hour, and when the water has been expressed from the bloom the oil on the top is skimmed off, filtered, and bottled, and the "water" is poured into cans or jars and sold on the spot at a very low rate, at even 8d. or 10d. per gallon. The finest samples of the oil, however, are made from the blossoms only; and it takes 69 lb. weight of them to yield one pound of oil, for which the price will soon be £6 or more. There are usually three distillings, and this quotation is, of course, for the first.

Most persons suppose that the perfume called "lavender" which is sold in the shops, is the "water" that runs from the still; but it is not so, as in that state it is but on a par with

that which is made from the rose and the elder. The sweet fragrant scent sold as "Lavender water" is in fact a compound composed of the oil of lavender, mixed with the rectified spirit of wine, with essences added to it, as rosemary, jessamine, otto of roses, orange-flowers, musk, and bergamot. But as most chemists make a speciality of it, each one has his own pet formula, in the preparation of which he has always to bring to bear much chemical knowledge. In the country, a lavender water is "made" by the cottagers, who each season send their cuttings—mixed with rosemary, red rose-leaves, musk, and thyme—to be distilled in their market-town, where it is duly made and bottled; the old dames, by the sale of it, helping out their "posies" to make their rent. This year, though, has been a bad one for them. Let us hope, however, that this first time will be the last time that we shall have to wait till September before our ears are greeted with the cry of "Lavender, fresh lavender, sweet blooming lavender."

THE CROPS IN CANADA.

A great and bitter cry is coming up from our English farmers about agriculture being paralysed by the present "universal" depression. But the fact is, England is overstocked with farmers and farm-labourers. Let them emigrate in greater numbers and see whether there is depression in our colonies. Why, there is no time for it; at any rate, not in Canada.

The sub-tropical summers of the Dominion bring on the crops apace. What though the snows and frosts of winter hover over the land until April, and the spring ploughings be detained until May. There have been months of ice and snow, when—presto! all is changed, and it is summer. Up spring the young wheat and barley and oats as if by magic. Directly the cereals are in the ground, all hands turn to the maize-fields, and then, when the "planting" is over, the farmers give a hasty glance at their cereals. But there is no time for hoeing the wheat and barley, as in England; or, if there be, no hands can be spared—besides, the fields of clover and timothy-grass are all but ready for the mowing-machines. The hay-harvest over, the Indian corn wants "cultivating," and that done, the cereals are too far advanced for working amongst.

Indian Corn is very largely grown in Canada. The maize-fields are always beautiful: they present a highly picturesque appearance while still young; but when the stalks, with their great waving leaves, get nine or ten feet high, then do the maize-fields make the handsomest show of any mundane crop. Canadians, it is well known, are an intensely loyal people, and as all fears of a night-frost are over by the Queen's birthday, May 24 is generally recognised as the day for planting. The field, having been reduced to the proper friability, is marked out into four-foot squares, and then, at a distance of four feet every way, the corn is planted, five or six seeds to a "hill." By the way, in Canada and the States "corn" is applied only to maize—never to wheat, barley, &c., as in the Old Country. We said the cereals spring up as if by magic. But so rapidly does the corn come on, you can positively hear it growing.

Go out into one of the maize-fields on a warm still evening in July, and listen; a night when there is not wind enough to stir an aspen leaf. Perchance the stillness of the sultry summer evening is being broken by the "Canadian night-ingales," as the batrachian denizens of the forest swamps are called. Myriads of frogs are perhaps making the woods ring with their melody. But presently there is a lull in the concert, the whistling dies away, and you stoop and listen. Yes, unquestionably the corn is growing; you can hear the joints in the corn-stalks crackling all over the field. If it be a moon-light night, you will be tempted to linger there, for Dian's soft light gives a charming effect to the maize-fields—especially in September, when the corn-tassels and leaves are fully developed. In September, there will be no frog-concerts to disturb your train of thought—the hibernators having by this time grown so accustomed to life as to cease trilling out their raptures. But animal life will not be altogether wanting; for if the corn-field be near some "bush"—and there are few farms quite destitute of bush—it is sure to be invaded by the racoons that come forth by night to feast on the ripening maize: pretty little animals, somewhat larger than our English foxes. But though engaging and amusing creatures to the stranger and the tourist, these beautiful little furry mammals are regarded with extreme aversion by the farmer. The farmers might forgive the marauders if they would content themselves with eating the corn "clean;" but the mischievous things pull down ear after ear, tear apart the husks, and, taking a nibble here and a nibble there, leave woful waste behind them. The farmers, however, have their revenge. No sooner have the shades of night stolen over the land than out come the 'coons into the maize-fields for their supper; and out come the farmer and his men, with their dogs. The hounds are sent into the standing crop to drive away the intruders. A deep baying from the dogs soon ensues, and, after a short chase, the 'coons make for the bush to "tree," if possible. The tree containing the refugees is soon cut down, and then follows an exciting scrimmage between 'coons, dogs, and men; and capital fun it is, this 'coon-hunting. Of the larger game that are apt to prowl out of their legitimate domains we say nothing, since it is not of the backwoods we are speaking, but of the "cleared" settlements.

Maize is rarely ripe before the end of September, and this year will not be cut until October, the season being a backward one.

Very fine wheat is grown in the Dominion; and where the land is new there are immense yields, eighty bushels to the acre being nothing uncommon; but Canadians have a sad habit of impoverishing their land by growing wheat several years in succession. At the Paris Exhibition of 1862 Canadian wheat took the first prize, and again at New York in 1876. The other cereals are also largely cultivated.

In Canada, far more than in England, the romance of haymaking and harvesting is a thing of the past. Harvest homes are only heard of in poetry and some benighted shires in England. The whetting of scythes and sickles has given place to the sharp click of machinery. Down goes the corn before the scissor-like knives of the reaping-machines like a continuous fall of rain. Time was when each field took more than a week to cut. But what find we now? In the morning a golden mass of waving grain; in the evening the crops not only cut and bound into sheaves, but stacked and the fields swept. The scarcity of hands has sharpened the wit of the colonists, for necessity is the mother of invention. It is to Canada and the States that the English yeomen owe nearly all the recent improvements in machinery. As with the grain, so with the hay. It is all over in a few days. The farmers of Ontario and Quebec have little time for tending; and, indeed, the warm skies of the Dominion suck up the moisture from the hay after a single "turning." When the crop is not a very heavy one, the hay is cut one day and hauled the next; at other times tedding machines come into play.

In storing their hay the Canadian farmers are much wiser in their generation than their English brethren. Notwithstanding the proverbial fickleness of our climate, Englishmen persist in stacking; whereas in the Dominion they take every

wagon-load into a capacious barn. The loads are pitched alternately into separate "mows" on either side of the gangway, to give additional time for the hay to dry. The barn-doors are at each extremity of the building, so as to allow the waggons being driven in on one side and out at the other: the doors are left open day and night, thus affording a free current of air. If rain be apprehended an extra load can be left standing inside the barn; and, in case of damp weather, the hay can be pitched into the mows in a loose state and be trampled down afterwards; whereas in England the loads must be brought up to the racks perfectly dry to allow for the "building" and trampling down. No wonder so much of our hay is little better than straw. Nor is the folly of rick-building evinced only at harvest-time, for whenever the hay is cut into there is a fresh exposure to the weather.

In noticing the crops of the Dominion we must not forget its fruit. No country in the world produces finer apples and pears, especially the parts bordered by Lakes Erie, Ontario, and South Huron. Almost every farm in this district—the garden of Canada—has its orchard or orchards; and so profitable are the pomaceous harvests that the planting of fresh orchards has become almost a mania in these parts. Great care is taken of the young trees, which are generally planted forty feet apart. In order that the ground may not be unproductive while the young trees are growing—they take about ten years to come into regular bearing—peach-trees are planted between the apple-trees. These commence bearing in the second or third year, and, having exhausted themselves by the time the apples are ready, are cut down after standing the ten years; but in the meantime they have been very productive and profitable—indeed, so profitable are they that peach orchards are being planted out quite independently of apples. The peaches are very large and luscious, some of the varieties attaining the proportions of a fair-sized apple.

There is scarcely a pleasanter phase of Canadian farm-life than the time of the apple harvest. The hurry and skurry of the summer work is over, and the October days are delightfully clear and cool. The orchards are a sight worth seeing. On the ground, dotted in amongst the trees, are tempting heaps of "Baldwins," "Spitzenbergs," "American Golden Russets," "Bartlett" pears, and other choice varieties; and at each pile are barrels, some packed, others in course of packing. The ring of the hammers, that send home the nails into the barrel-heads, sound pleasantly in the tranquil air; and the flitting to and fro of the apple-pickers with their baskets, gives one an idea of comparative rest—so different is the peaceful scene to the helter-skelter of the more important harvests of July and August. To have some idea of the quantities of apples and pears grown in the district under notice, one should see the storehouses at the various ports on the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, waiting to disgorge their stock of barrels into the steamers bound for Montreal and Quebec.

Editors are chary of their space, else we should have liked to say a word or two on the vineyards of South-Western Ontario.

W. O. R.

OBITUARY.

COUNTESS GREY.

The Right Hon. Maria, Countess Grey, died on the 14th inst. at Howick, Earl Grey's seat in Northumberland. She was the younger daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough, Yorkshire, by the Lady Cecil Hamilton, his wife, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, Canon of Windsor, and granddaughter of James, seventh Earl of Abercorn. Her Ladyship was married, Aug. 9, 1832, to Henry George, present Earl Grey, K.G., G.C.M.G., P.C., but had no issue. The Countess was seventy-six years of age.

SIR BOURCHIER P. WREY, BART.

Sir Bouchier Palk Wrey, eighth Baronet, of Trebitch, in the county of Cornwall, D.C.L., barrister-at-law, died at Ilfracombe on the 11th inst., aged ninety. He was born Dec. 10, 1788, the elder son of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Palk, Bart., of Halden, Devon, and succeeded his father Nov. 20, 1826. He was the representative of a very ancient Cornish family, and was one of the coheirs to the barony of Fitzwarine, which title has been in abeyance since 1636. Sir Bouchier was called to the Bar in 1815, and was J.P. and D.L. for Devonshire. He married, first, 1818, Mrs. Ellen Riddle, by whom (who died 1842) he had three daughters, all now deceased; the eldest, Ellen Caroline, was married to Edward Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset. Sir Bouchier married secondly, 1843, Miss Eliza Coles, by whom (who died 1875) he had no child. The baronetcy (created in 1628) consequently devolves on his half brother, now the Rev. Sir Henry Bouchier Wrey, M.A., ninth Baronet, Rector of Tawstock.

ADMIRAL BARNETT.

Admiral Edward Barnett, J.P. for Middlesex, died on the 7th inst. at Woburn-square, in his eightieth year. He entered the Royal Navy in 1811, was at the Siege of Gaeta in 1815, and at the Battle of Algiers, for which he had the war medal and clasp. From 1818 to 1826 he was employed on a Surveying-ship in the West Indies, and from 1830 to 1833 in the Hydrographic Department. Subsequently he was engaged on the Survey of Costa Rica, and commanded the Thunder in Surveys of the Bahamas and of the Coast of Nicaragua. He attained the rank of Admiral in 1877.

SURGEON-GENERAL INGLIS.

Surgeon-General James Gordon Inglis, M.D., C.B., died on the 6th inst. at Floriana, Jersey. He entered the Army Medical Service in 1839, and served with the 10th Regiment during the Punjab campaign, 1848-9, including Mooltan and Goojerat. He was with the 64th Regiment in the Persian campaign, 1856-7, and during the Indian mutiny was present at numerous actions, in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, including the defence of Cawnpore. He became Surgeon-General in 1875, and retired the following year.

MR. KIRKMAN D. HODGSON.

Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq., late M.P. for Bristol, died at his seat, Ash Grove, Sevenoaks, on the 11th inst., aged sixty-five. He was the eldest son of the late John Hodgson, Esq., of The Elms, Hampstead, and was educated at the Charterhouse. Mr. Hodgson was a magistrate for Kent and for Hertfordshire, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, where he was a partner in the great mercantile firm of Baring Brothers and Co., Bishopsgate-street. He was a director of the Bank of England, and several times governor, and was also a Commissioner of the Public Works Loan Office. He sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Bridport from 1857 to 1868, and for Bristol from 1870 till last year, when he retired. He married, in 1843, Frances, daughter of the late J. L. Butler, Esq., of Southgate, and leaves, with other issue, an



FRESH LAVENDER.

BY C. E. PERUGINI.

only son, Robert Kirkman Hodgson, who is married to Lady Honora, third daughter of the present Earl of Cork, K.P.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major Hugh Ley Millett, late 5th Punjab Cavalry, on July 11, at Melbourne.

William Fenton Kenny, Esq., J.P., on the 9th inst., at Ripon, aged fifty-four.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Smythe, late Madras Engineers, on the 7th inst., at Trysil, aged seventy.

Colonel James Shaw Wyllie, late of the H.E.I.C.S., on the 10th inst., at Howard-place, Edinburgh.

Dr. Carlyle, younger brother of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, at Dumfries. He was known as a translator of "Dante."

The Hon. John Saffery George, member of the Legislative Council, on the 17th ult., at Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, aged fifty-four.

John Benjamin Smith, Esq., of King's Ride, Ascot, first president of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and for twenty-two years M.P. for Stockport, aged eighty-five.

James Whishaw, Esq., of 32, Harewood-square, London, one of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, on the 11th inst., at Eastbourne, aged seventy-one.

Francis Joseph Gourdez Walford, Esq., barrister-at-law, long a member of Lincoln's Inn, on the 6th ult., at Putney, in his seventieth year.

Henry Goode, M.B., M.R.C.S., late Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, on the 6th inst., at Derby, aged sixty. He was eldest surviving son of the late Henry Goode, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Ryde.

Colonel John McCardie Campbell, R.A., on the 22nd ult., at Morar, aged forty-nine. He served during the Indian Mutiny, and had the medal and clasp.

The Rev. George Edwardes Cooper Walken, of Merton College, Oxford, Rector of Farleigh and Woldingham, Surrey, on the 7th inst., at the Rectory, in his seventy-fourth year.

Captain James Fitz Maurice, R.N., of Old Derrig, in the Queen's County, on the 10th inst., aged ninety. He was a descendant of the Earls of Kerry, his father having been great-grandnephew of the first Earl.

Robert Sanders Darley, Esq., J.P., second surviving son of William F. Darley, Esq., Q.C., County Court Judge of Leitrim and Cavan, of Fern Hill, County Dublin, on the 5th inst., from the effects of an accident at polo in the Phoenix Park, Dublin.

John Whitehead, Esq., of Barnjet, Kent, J.P., on the 7th inst., at his seat, near Maidstone, aged eighty-three. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Charles Whitehead, Esq., of Ash Place, Kent, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Miller, Esq., of Ewell.

The Right Rev. Dr. Baring, who lately resigned the bishopric of Durham, on the 16th inst. His Lordship, who was born in 1807, was youngest son of Sir T. Baring, Bart., and was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1856, and translated to the see of Durham in 1861.

Captain James Alexander Tait, late 4th Dragoon Guards, on the 9th inst., at Fairlie House, Kilmarnock, aged thirty-eight. He was elder son of Alexander Duncan Tait, Esq., of Millrig House, Ayrshire, J.P. and D.L. He married, in 1873, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of William C. Smith-Cunninghame, of Caprington.

Thomas Hibbert, Esq., of Birtles Hall, near Macclesfield, aged ninety-one. Mr. Hibbert, who was descended from Nicholas Hibbert, of Marple, Cheshire—who died in 1506—was born in 1788, and married, in 1823, Mary Caroline Henrietta, eldest daughter of Charles Cholmondeley, of Over Leigh, and niece of the first Lord Delamere. He was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1839, and was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

Sir Sydney Smith Bell, Kt., late Chief Justice at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-four. The late Sir Sydney was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in May, 1839, and was appointed a Puisne Judge at the Cape of Good Hope in June, 1851, and in May, 1858, became first Puisne Judge, which he held for ten years, when he was made Chief Justice there. In the year following, 1869, he was created a Knight Bachelor. He retired on a pension in 1874.

Thomas Littleton Holt, Esq., suddenly, at Hendon, on the 14th inst., aged seventy-five. He was one of the pioneers of cheap literature, having started a publication called *Holt's Penny Magazine* about the year 1838, which was at that time the largest and best of the cheap serials. He afterwards contributed to the reduction of the newspaper duty by starting the *Weekly Chronicle*. He was the original proprietor of the *Iron Times*, established about 1845, and was also the originator of a variety of other publications which attained a large circulation.

The Italian Government have given orders to Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. for the construction of eight 100-ton breech-loading guns, according to designs prepared by that firm. These guns are intended to form the armament of the Italia and Lepanto, the two ironclads which were commenced subsequently to the Duilio and the Dandolo.

The use of telephonic communication is gradually being extended; and, although we have not yet obtained telephonic exchanges for commercial purposes, the system is becoming more and more popular. Quite recently, as we learn from the *Electrician*, the Children's Hospital at Pendlebury, near Manchester, has been fitted with a system of telephones. The lady superintendent's room is thus connected with each of the six wards, the kitchen, and the pantry. As the hospital consists of six pavilions opening into a long corridor, the most distant pavilion being about 120 yards from the administrative block, it is obvious that much time and labour in running to and fro are saved by this convenient method of communication. It is especially convenient in communicating with the fever ward, thus avoiding the risk of conveying infection to other parts of the hospital. The instruments were the gift of Mr. W. P. Henderson, jun., and Mr. G. P. Dewhurst, of Manchester. They are in constant use, and give great satisfaction.

Mr. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner, gave judgment last Saturday at the close of the inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision in the Thames between the City of London and the Vesta. The Commissioner said that in the opinion of the Court there was a good look-out on board the City of London, and on rounding Tripcock Point she took proper steps by porting her helm and going to the south shore. As regarded the Vesta, although they did not think the look-out was what it ought to have been, yet they thought the whole blame of the collision rested upon the pilot of the Vesta for having taken a wrong manœuvre.—At a Board of Trade inquiry at Middlesbrough into the stranding and wreck of the steam-ship Malveston on Cabelos Shoal, the sentence was that Captain Harker's certificate be suspended for six months, and that of the chief mate, Macpherson, three months. The stipendiary said the assessors were agreed that it was a case showing neglect on the part of the captain in not ascertaining his exact position.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J S R (Vienna).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but the subject has no interest for the public. Shall we return the MS., or destroy it?

M L (Paris).—We should be pleased to oblige you if possible, but cannot undertake to forward letters addressed to our care. Such communications are returned to the postal authorities, and that was the case with yours.

N R (Freckenham).—After 1. P takes R. B to Kt 4th: 2. Q takes Kt. If Black play 2. Kt to K 2nd there is no mate on the third move. Look again.

HERWARD (Oxford).—We regret to hear you have been ill. Solutions correct as usual.

D W K (Birmingham).—If you will send a diagram of the position you shall have an opinion. Although the Queen usually wins against a Bishop and Knight in practice, there are some positions in which the superior force can only draw, and yours may be one of these.

S F (Eastbourne).—Too simple, but not destitute of promise.

S C and H S.—In your proposed solution of No. 1852 you have overlooked that when the Black King is moved to Q B 3rd, check is discovered to the adversary.

F O N K (Liverpool).—A very neat problem, and if found correct it shall be published. It is amusing that positions so closely resembling each other should present such different combinations in the solution.

LORNA (Clapham).—The problem is the composition of the late T. Smith, but we cannot inform you of the date or place of publication. The key move of the solution is 1. R to R 6th; the rest is easy to discover.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1853 received from Hereward and Carlos (Lille).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1854 received from G C Baxter, Rudolf Bohm (Vienna), James Dobson, C Govett, Hereward, Cant, Carlos (Lille), J M Finney, and H A Moss.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1855 received from C S Cox, F R Jeffrey, Alpha, R Jessop, Cant, C Govett, G L Mayne, E Elsbury, T Greenbank, Lulu, L Shattwood, B L Dyke, N Warner, An Old Hand, M O'Halloran, W Newton, Liz, D W Kell, S Farrant, D Templeton, Norina, R Ingersoll, Ben Nevis, Kitten, Elsie V, C C Elmore, R Gray, R Arnold, N Cator, Tatters, E H H V, Hereward, W S Leest, E L G, John Anderson and Jo, C Darragh, T Young, W D Jones, W Warren, E Esmonde, L Burnett, H Stansfield, N Brock, W Walton, G Reeves, and Lorna.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1854.

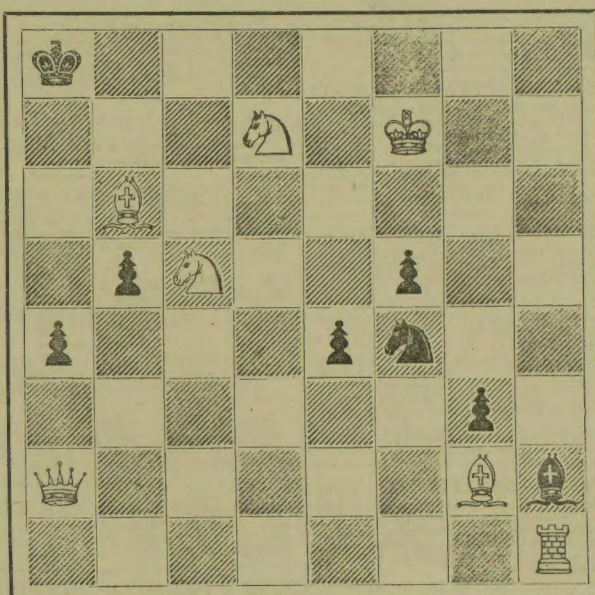
WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to R 2nd Kt takes Q*
2. Kt to K B 4th Any move
3. Mates accordingly.

* If Black play 1. P to K Kt 4th, then 2. Kt takes P, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1857.

By F. H. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A Game occurring in the Tournament now progressing at Mephisto's Chess-Rooms, No. 9, Strand, between Messrs. LORD and VYSE.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. V.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. V.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	15. P to R 6th	R to K sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	16. Kt to K 5th, with the better game.	
3. P takes P	P takes P	17. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B 5th
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	19. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
6. Castles	Castles	20. Q to Kt 4th	Kt takes B
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to B 3rd	21. K to Kt 2nd seems to offer more chances, but there is no really satisfactory move for him in this position.	
8. Kt to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	22. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
9. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to B 2nd	23. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
10. P to K R 3rd	B to R 4th	24. P takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd

He should have taken the Kt with this Bishop, instead of retreating it. The move made loses valuable time.

11. B takes P (ch) K to R sq

Black dare not attempt to win the piece by 11. K takes B for then follows—12. Kt to Kt 5th (ch); K to Kt 3rd; 13. Q to Q 3rd (ch); Kt to K 5th; 14. Q Kt takes Kt, &c.; and if—

11. Kt takes B
 P to Kt 3rd | 19. R to K sq | B to B 5th |

12. Kt takes B
 P to Kt 3rd | 20. Q to R 6th | B to R 7th (ch) |

13. Kt to Kt 3rd
 B takes K | 21. K to R sq | Kt to K 4th |

14. P takes B
 Q takes P | 22. P takes Kt (ch) | B takes P |

23. Kt to R 7th (ch)
 K to K 3rd | 24. Kt takes R (ch) | and wins. |

Played some years ago between Messrs. BLACKBURN and an Amateur, the former giving the odds of his Q R in exchange for the adversary's Q Kt.

(Remove White's Q R and Black's Q Kt.—French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	15. B to B sq	B takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	16. R takes B	R to B 2nd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	17. P to K Kt 4th	P to B 5th
The best continuation at these odds.		18. P to K 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	P takes P	19. Q takes P	B to Kt 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	20. B takes Kt	B takes B
6. B takes Kt	P to Q B 3rd	21. Q takes B	R to K B 2nd
7. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	22. P to K 5th	
8. Castles	Castles	Of course, he might have won the Pawn at once by 22. Q to K 4th; but the move in the text is a finer stroke.	
9. P to B 4th	B to Q 2nd	23. Q to K 2nd	
10. R to K sq	R to Q B sq	The same move would have followed if Black had played the other Pawn.	
11. B to B 2nd	P to K B 4th	24. R to Kt 5th (ch)	K to R sq
This shuts out one of the adverse Bish ps, but leaves him with a weak centre Pawn.		25. Q to K 5th (ch)	Resigns.
12. Kt to K 5th	B to K B 3rd		
13. B to B 4th	B to K sq		
14. P to B 5th	P to K Kt 4th		

The following reminiscence of old chess heroes is contributed by the veteran chessplayer Delta:—"I met with Deschappelles more than once at the old Café de la Régence, and remember that on one occasion De la Bourdonnais proposed a game with him, which set us neophytes all on the qui vive. Deschappelles declined to play on that occasion. The general idea at the Café among the habitués was that Deschappelles was a Gascon at chess. Although undoubtedly one of the very best players of our time, I do not think that he was really any stronger than our own John C. Chrane, and certainly not stronger than my old friend De la Bourdonnais, after the latter had imbibed a quantum sufficit of Chamberlain. The amazing thing to me and to others, who could not play correctly at all even after half a bottle of *vin ordinaire*, was how the old champion played always better and better the more he imbibed. The 'lucidus ordo,' so useful in all things, and especially at chess, grew ever more distinct as the bottles were emptied. Wine gladdeneth man's heart. It certainly had that effect on my old friend, and clarified his chess-vision. All honour to the gallant old De la Bourdonnais, who from noon to midnight (there being no Forbes Mackenzie Act in France) was always ready for the fray! The story told of Deschappelles, that he learned not merely the moves (that anyone could do), but to play chess well in one night, was a 'crammer,' which no one then at the Café believed. No true chessplayer should brag, as in Deschappelles' case with Cochrane. Pride goeth before a fall: let all my young chess friends lay this to heart."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 7, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 24, 1878) of the Right Hon. Charlotte Augusta Annabella, Lady Carington, late of No. 39, Berkeley-square, who died on July 26 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by the Right Hon. Charles Robert, Baron Carington, the son, and Martin Ridley Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix bequeaths all her jewels (except diamonds), the Carington plate, her Sèvres, Worcester, and Crown Derby china, and some other articles of virtu and works of art, to her son Lord Carington, and her diamonds she settles so that they shall go and be held with the title. There are pecuniary legacies of considerable amount to her other children, and also to her executor, Mr. Smith, and maid; and the residue of her property she gives to her sons the Hon. William Peregrine Carington and the Hon. Rupert Clement George Carington.

The will (dated March 16, 1868) of the Right Hon. Carnegie Robert John, Viscount St. Vincent, formerly of Godmersham Park, but late of Court Lees, Kent, who died on July 19 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by the Right Hon. Charlotte Lucy, Viscountess St. Vincent, and Charles James Graham, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator leaves to his wife all cash in the house and at his bankers, and his wines and consumable stores absolutely, and the use of his furniture and household effects for life; and he gives life annuities to his gamekeeper, groom, and nurse. He charges his real estate with annuities of £300 in favour of each of his younger sons, and of £200 in favour of each of his daughters; subject thereto he devises all his real estate to the use of his eldest son, John Edward Leveson (now Viscount St. Vincent) for life, with remainder to his sons successively, according to their seniorities in tail male. The residue of the personality is to be held upon trusts similar to the uses declared of the real estate.

The will (dated April 6, 1876) of Mr. Sampson Lucas, late of No. 39, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, who died on the 3rd ult., at No. 13, New Broad-street, was proved on the 30th ult. by Mrs. Lydia Lucas, the widow, Francis Alfred Lucas, the son, Edward Lucas, jun., the brother, and Edward Emanuel Micholes, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Jews Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields; £250 each to the Jewish Board of Guardians and to the Treasurer of the United Synagogue having his office at present in Charlotte-street, Great Portland-street; £100 each to the Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, and the Ladies' Lying-in Charity, of which the Baroness de Rothschild is treasurer; £50 each to the Jews' Orphan Asylum, the Jews' Hospital, Norwood, the Convalescent Home in memory of the late Lady Montefiore, Evelina Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, the London Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital; the ewer and salver presented by the members of the New Synagogue to his late father to his son Francis Alfred, to be made heirlooms; to his wife he leaves his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, horses, carriages, wines, consumable stores, and other effects, and a pecuniary legacy of £1000; he also leaves her his residence and the income of £80,000 for life; to his daughters Jessie and Marian, £20,000 each, and a further sum of £25,000 each on the death of their mother; and numerous legacies to his executors, relatives, clerks, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said son.

The will (dated July 5, 1879) with two codicils (dated July 5 and 13, in the same year) of Mr. John Jefferies Stone, J.P., late of Scyborwen, in the parish of Llantrissant, Monmouthshire, of Ashton Villa, Wickham-road, Deptford, and of No. 16, George-street, Mansion House, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 4th inst. by Edward Mulready Stone, the son, and Frederick William Stone, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator, after giving legacies to a daughter, his executor Mr. F. W. Stone, sisters, nephews, nieces, clerks, and others, directs all his real estate to be sold, and the net proceeds, together with the residue of his personality, to be held upon trust for his four sons and his two daughters. Special provision is made that the option of purchasing the portrait-drawing of himself by the late William Mulready, R.A., being his first attempt in that style of drawing, and which afterwards led to the production of the numerous beautiful Academy figures by him; and also the two female Academy figures left to him (the testator) by Mr. Mulready at his death, and considered his finest productions in that style of drawing, be first given to the Royal Academy, the National Gallery, or the South Kensington Museum.

The will (dated Jan. 13, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Whaley, formerly of Orrell Mount, Pemberton, Lancashire, and late of Taplow Lodge, Maidenhead, Bucks, who died on July 15 last, has been proved by James Eckersley, William Scott Barrett, and Richard Wright, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £300 each; to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Whaley, his furniture, plate, horses, carriages, goods, chattels, and effects, and £500, and Taplow Lodge and estate for life if she shall so long remain his widow. He also leaves her £3000 per annum for life, to be reduced in the event of her marrying again. To Mary Morris, £100; to his nephew, Cecil Whaley, £2000; upon trust for his daughter, Alice Maud, such capital sum as will produce £500 per annum, and a further sum of £10,000 upon the death or second marriage of his widow. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon various trusts for his son Herbert.

The will (dated July 23, 1855) with a codicil (dated July 15, 1879) of Mr. Francis Vere Hopegood, formerly of Cantray House, Inverness, N.B., but late of No. 19, Chesham-place, Brighton, who died on July 24 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Charlotte Hopegood, the widow, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to his wife £500, and £1000 per annum and his furniture and effects for life; on her death such furniture and effects are to go to his son William Vere Hopegood. Subject to these bequests he leaves all his real and personal estate upon trust for his children.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred yesterday week in the Lady pit of the Crewe Coal and Iron Company, at Lyett, near Burslem, and resulted in the death of five men and injury to several others.

The Committee for promoting the presentation to Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B., V.C., have ordered a sword of honour, of handsome design, with a suitable belt. The sword and belt are to be ready by Oct. 12.

An address was given on Monday evening by Cardinal Manning, in the Public Hall, Warrington, on temperance. Mr. Rylands, M.P., was on the platform, and spoke on the same subject. In his address the Cardinal urged that the depression in trade was principally owing to the drinking habits of the country. Temptations to drink were thrown in the way of people by the Legislature. If working men had saved their money during good times, the present depression would have been easily tided over.

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Foulé Beiges, 7yd. a yard, 25 in. wide, New Autumn Shades; Autumn Cape Beiges, 9yd. a yard, 25 in. wide; Raye Jardinier, 10yd. a yard, 25 in. wide, very pretty for mixing.

Autumn Liana Cloths, 1s. 2yd. a yard, 25 in. wide, Plain Wool Serges, 10yd. a yard, in various shades of Navy Blue and other New Dark Colours.

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Skirtings, 38 in. wide, New Autumn Colours; a superb collection for winter wear; prices, 10yd. to 4s. 11d. a yard.

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